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EDITORIAL FEATURES — COMICS PAGE.

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AP.
...ancellor Bruno Kreisky ...s ballot in Austria.

...reisky Party ...ains Seats in ...strian Vote

...NNA, Oct. 5 (Reuters).— ...ellor Bruno Kreisky's So... party was returned to ... with an absolute majority ... in a national election.

...isional results gave the ... party 94 seats in the ...mber parliament, the Na... rat, against 78 seats for the ...vative People's party and ... the rightist-liberal Freedom ...

... Kreisky, chancellor for ... years, was assured of 4 ...ears in power at the head ... all-Socialist government ... seeking support from ... allies.

Vote of Confidence

... outcome of the election ...en as a personal vote of ...nce in the 64-year-old ...llor after a lackluster con... ...ar centered on personal... ...ather than issues.

... provisional results could ...fected by the counting of ...270,000 absentee ballots but ...fficiently to dent Mr. ... absolute majority.

... provisional results in... ... the Socialists' majority ...ith opposition parties from ...ats to five seats.

People's party lost two ... and the Freedom party ... a seat.

...ials reported that 90.3 per ... of the country's 5,019,000 ... voters went to the polls. ...st general election was in ...

Economic Growth

... Kreisky had run on a ...m stressing his govern... ...success in economic growth ...egligible unemployment.

... of the three main parties ... radical change.

... People's party ticket was ...d by Josef Taus, who took ...nly two months ago when ...mer leader, Karl Schlein... ...s killed in a car accident.

... People's party was politi... ...dominant in Austria from ...to 1970, when it yielded con... ...e a minority Socialist gov... ...

...hard Busek, secretary-gen... ... of the People's party, con... ...d defeat with the statement: ...We failed to reach our aim to ...ge as the strongest party ... these elections. Our big ...dicap was that Party Chair... Taus had only two months ...ake himself known compared ...0 months which Kreisky had ...is disposal."

...e Communists, who have ... no seat in parliament for ...ears, remained insignificant, ... provisional returns giving ...1.2 per cent of the vote.

...he seats are distributed on ...basis of proportional repre... ...ation.

...Interior Minister Otto Roesch ...unced the following provi... ...l results: Socialist party, ...940 votes, or 50.61 per cent, ...eats; People's party, 1,917,665, ...2.73 per cent, 78 seats; Free... party, 241,130, or 5.38 per ... 11 seats.

Senate Sets Report

U.S. Plans to Kill Castro Outlined

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (WP).—U.S.-sponsored plans and actual attempts to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro spanned the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson administrations, the chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities said today.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said the forthcoming report of his committee would make public the facts of the Castro assassination plots, based at least in part on secret testimony to the committee by former Central Intelligence Agency director Richard Helms. According to Sen. Church, Mr. Helms has confirmed in secret session that the CIA attempted to assassinate Mr. Castro.

Interviewed on "Issues and Answers" on ABC-TV, Sen. Church said his committee had been unable to establish whether the Presidents involved had knowledge of the assassination attempts.

"Our most determined and most thorough effort to get all these facts leaves this question still unclear," he said. He added that the committee intended to lay out in detail all the evidence it had gathered on this point in its report.

Appearing on "Face the Nation" on CBS-TV, CIA Director William Colby refused to discuss alleged assassination attempts in detail, saying the subject was "not appropriate for open public discussion." Mr. Colby said the facts of assassination attempts, including the question of high-level approval, are "very murky."

Two years ago, Mr. Colby issued a directive forbidding assassination plans but Sen. Church said today that such administrative directives are not enough. Sen. Church said his committee would propose a law to prevent any government agency from becoming involved in assassinations. He also said his committee would recommend a joint congressional committee to oversee U.S. intelligence activity.

According to Sen. Church, the assassination attempts against Mr. Castro were finally stopped "in the early part of the Johnson administration." He gave no date.

The late Allen Dulles was CIA director during the Eisenhower administration and through the early days of the Kennedy administration. He was succeeded in November, 1961, by John McCone, who served through the rest of the Kennedy administration and until April, 1965.

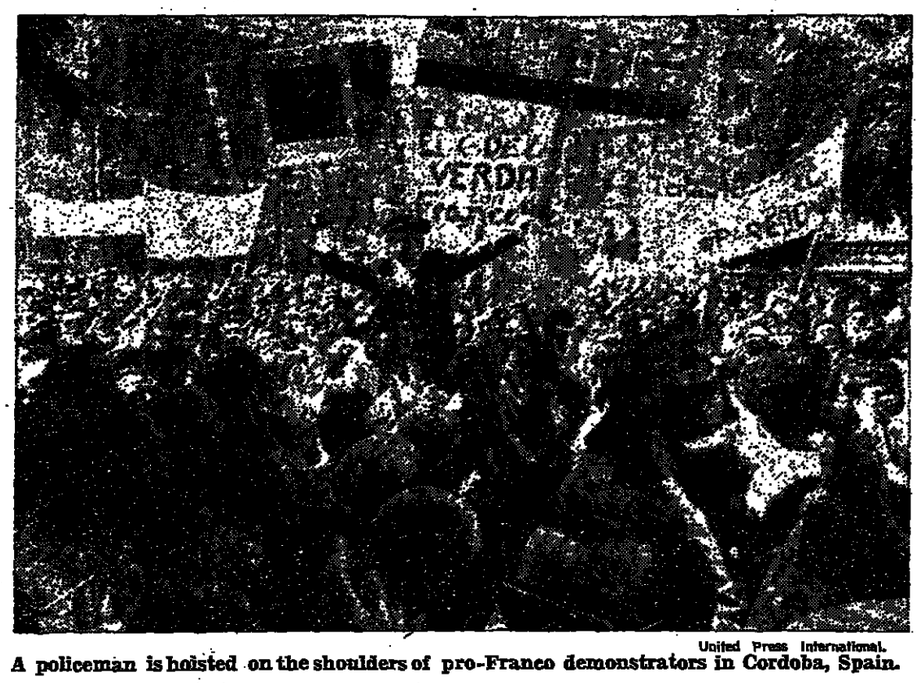
Mr. McCone has said publicly that the CIA planned and undertook some steps to assassinate Mr. Castro in the early 1960s, but that all of these schemes were "aborted" and the principal effort stopped soon after the Bay of Pigs invasion of April, 1961.

Reports From Cuba

Underworld figures connected with the Mafia had been linked to a plot to kill Mr. Castro in the early 1960s, but Sen. Church said assassination attempts both predated and postdated this previously reported effort.

A former aide to President Johnson, Leo Janis, quoted him as saying soon after he took office in November, 1963, that he discovered "we had been operating a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



United Press International.
A policeman is hoisted on the shoulders of pro-Franco demonstrators in Cordoba, Spain.

2 Hurt in Bombing

3 Policemen Die In Spain Ambush

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Oct. 5.—A Civil Guard jeep was blown up near the Basque town of Aranzazu, killing three guards and injuring two, the authorities announced tonight.

The ambush was believed to have been the work of Basque separatists avenging two of their militants who were among five young terrorists executed eight days ago.

The blast was similar to an explosion that killed Spanish Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in Madrid in December, 1973. Two Basque terrorists are currently awaiting trial, accused in the Carrero Blanco murder.

The Civil Guard, the paramilitary national police, said that today's explosion occurred at 1:45 p.m. a mile from Aranzazu, 12 miles southeast of Bilbao, a Basque guerrilla stronghold.

The blast twisted the jeep through the air and brought it crashing down 20 meters away, the Civil Guard said.

Killed instantly were Jesus Pascual Martin, a 25-year-old bachelor; Esteban Maldonado, a 20-year-old bachelor, and Juan Moreno, 26, married and the father of three children. The two guards who were gravely injured are aged 27 and 29.

The Civil Guard said that the explosive charge had been placed by the roadside and was exploded by remote control as the jeep began to pass.

The Civil Guard later attributed the ambush to terrorists but did not refer specifically to ETA, the small but well-supported guerrilla group fighting for the independence of Spain's Basque provinces.

The deaths raised to 25 the number of policemen killed in 34 months of political violence in Spain. Twenty-seven civilians have been killed in the period.

4 Policemen Shot

Last Wednesday, four policemen were shot in Madrid in apparent retaliation for the execution of the five terrorists.

Three of the policemen died and the fourth was said today to be hovering "between life and death."

After today's bombing the Cabinet made plans to meet tomorrow morning, the national news agency Cifra said. The government has already pledged to continue its crackdown on guerrillas and revolutionaries despite international pleas for leniency on Spain's political opposition.

Hundreds of thousands of Spaniards demonstrated in support of Generalissimo Francisco Franco yesterday in an attempt

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



AP.
Daniel Moynihan during his San Francisco speech.

Amin Called Racist Killer By Moynihan

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 5 (NYT).—African and other delegates said yesterday that they were stunned to learn that Daniel Moynihan, the U.S. ambassador to the UN, had approvingly quoted a characterization of President Idi Amin of Uganda as a "racist murderer."

But Mr. Moynihan did not appear to be interested in what foreign diplomats had to say about his speech in San Francisco Friday night, in which he dealt with the Ugandan President.

"How do Americans react?" Mr. Moynihan asked in a telephone conversation just before he caught a plane back to New York.

He recalled that President Amin, in his rambling message to the UN General Assembly Wednesday, had called for the "extinction" of Israel.

This was "intolerable," Mr. Moynihan said, and the U.S. public had every right to expect somebody to tell the Ugandan head of state, who at present is also chairman of the Organization of African Unity, that "you can't do these things."

Policy of Candor

Mr. Moynihan has for some time advocated candor toward Third World countries.

In a widely discussed article in the March issue of Commentary magazine, he said that U.S. officials should not practice appeasement but display toughness in the face of Third World hostility toward the United States.

"Such a reversal of roles would be painful to American spokesmen," Mr. Moynihan wrote, "but it could be liberating also."

In the more than three months since Mr. Moynihan took over as head of the 120-member U.S. Mis-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Accord to Extend 5 Years

U.S., Spain Agree on Use of Bases

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT).—The United States and Spain announced yesterday that they had reached agreements in principle on a new, wide-ranging accord for the continued use of Spanish military bases by U.S. air and naval forces.

A joint statement issued at the conclusion of two weeks of talks here and in New York between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Foreign Minister Pedro Cortina was sparse on details. But it did say that they had agreed on "a new framework agreement governing cooperative relationships between the United States and Spain."

State Department officials said the United States will be allowed to continue using all the bases it operates now but there might be some reduction in the U.S. presence.

Five-Year Accord

Spain, which originally submitted a shopping list of $1.5 billion to $2 billion for the five-year accord, will receive military aid ranging from $500 million to $750 million for the life of the agreement, if Congress approves, officials said.

The accord was announced at a time when the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco has been under severe attack, particularly in Western Europe, for the execution of five terrorists.

Mr. Kissinger made it clear to reporters privately, however, that whatever the United States might think about the Franco regime's actions, maintaining access to the Spanish bases was a high-priority matter for the United States and, in his view, the Western alliance.

The United States publicly offered no criticism of the executions other than to say that President Ford "regretted" the "cycle of violence" that produced the murder of Spanish policemen and the execution of the terrorists.

For the Franco government, the agreement in principle with the United States will be seen as a major psychological gain at this time.

The United States and Spain have had a number of agreements dating to 1953. The current one, signed in 1970, expired on Sept. 25.

The 1970 pact was called in "agreement of friendship and cooperation" between the two countries and included, in addition to military arrangements, sections on science and technology, education and culture, agriculture, economic cooperation and public information.

That accord serves as the general model for the new agreement, it was understood, and the language has been modified to take account of Spain's desire for closer ties to the United States. The Spaniards at first had asked to be admitted to NATO as a price for the continued use of the bases.

This was impossible because of opposition to Gen. Franco by several European countries. The Spaniards then sought a formal defense treaty with the United States.

But such a treaty would probably not be acceptable to the Senate, they were told.

The 1970 agreement and its predecessors were submitted to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Sinai Pact Believed Target of Raid

4 Guerrillas Thwarted in Beirut Hijack Try

BEIRUT, Oct. 5 (UPI).—An investigating magistrate said today that four Arab guerrillas who attacked Beirut airport yesterday planned to hijack an Egyptian plane to Cairo to demand that Egypt cancel last month's Sinai accord with Israel.

Two persons—a guerrilla and a security guard—were killed and 17 persons wounded in the 90-minute gun-battle in the airport check-in lounge.

The magistrate said the three surviving guerrillas, a Lebanese, a Palestinian and an Egyptian, told interrogators that they had planned to seize an Egyptian plane and threaten to blow it up in Cairo unless Egypt renounced the Sinai disengagement agreement it signed with Israel last month.

He said the guerrillas had two hand grenades with them for the purpose.

Most of the passengers in the crowded airport lounge, which the guerrillas stormed shortly before dawn, were Egyptians waiting to board an Egyptian flight leaving for Cairo later that morning.

He did not explain, however, why the guerrillas attacked nearly two hours before the passengers were due to begin boarding the flight. It was also still unclear for whom the guerrillas were working.

Three of the four carried cards identifying them as members of el-Fatah, the largest of the Palestinian guerrilla groups. But a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization, the overall leadership which includes el-Fatah, denied responsibility and condemned the incident.

The Egyptian news agency MENA said that the PLO denial seemed to carry conviction because of the poor timing and uncharacteristic way in which the hijack attempt was carried out.

"The hijackers opened fire once

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Associated Press.
Blood-spattered Lebanese policeman guards the Beirut International Airport following the attack on Saturday.

Visit Ras Sudar Complex

U.S. Experts Helping Sinai Oil-Field Switch

From Wire Dispatches

CAIRO, Oct. 5.—American oilmen arrived today at the site of three oil fields that Israel has promised to return to Egypt under terms of the new Sinai accord.

The three representatives of Mobil Oil Co. were "well received by the Israelis" at Ras Sudar, a spokesman for the United Nations Emergency Force in the Sinai buffer zone said. Six UN escorts accompanied them.

In Jerusalem, Premier Yitzhak Rabin reaffirmed that Israel would delay its official withdrawal until the U.S. Congress approved sending Americans to man surveillance posts in the Sinai.

Despite earlier reports that the Americans would actually take over the fields, it appeared today they would merely prepare for a later transfer from Israel to Egypt. Israeli officials said they had permitted the U.S. technicians to move onto the site under a "mutual understanding" and not as part of the Sinai agreement.

Mobil Oil was the partner of the Egyptian General Petroleum Co. in the operation of the fields until they were lost to Israel in the 1967 Mideast war.

The UN spokesman said the length of the experts' stay had not been specified. They will take stock of the situation and report back on their findings, he said.

Israel captured Ras Sudar, a sandy spit that juts into the Gulf of Suez, when they overran the Sinai Peninsula in the 1967 war. Ras Sudar and the larger Abu Rudeis complex, 55 miles farther south, have produced 60 per cent of Israel's petroleum.

According to the agreement mediated by Mr. Kissinger, the oil fields will be the first areas abandoned by Israel. The Geneva protocols call for Israeli withdrawal from Ras Sudar by Nov. 15 and Abu Rudeis by Nov. 30.

Cairo Relaxes Policies

TEL AVIV, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Egypt has begun relaxing some of its anti-Israel policies since the two countries concluded the interim peace accord, according to Premier Yitzhak Rabin.

"There are symbolic signs of change since the interim accord," Mr. Rabin told the Tel Aviv Industrial and Commercial Club Friday. "For the first time in seven years, Egypt has stopped jamming Israel's radio broadcasts in Arabic."

In addition, Mr. Rabin said, Cairo has permitted a foreign cruise ship to sail from the Egyptian port of Alexandria directly to the Israeli ports of Ashdod and Haifa.

"They [the Egyptians] are building a concrete framework of relations which is sometimes more important than the formal one," Mr. Rabin said.

The Premier also said Cairo's diplomatic move away from the Soviet Union and toward the United States had resulted in the lowest level of Soviet arms supplies to Egypt in years.

"And of course," he said, "there is no Israeli who can be sorry about that."

Peking Praises Cairo

TOKYO, Oct. 5 (AP).—China's official news agency praised Egypt today for breaking through "Soviet control" to start the October war against Israel two years ago.

In a story from Cairo, the news agency said, "Egyptian leaders and press have recently brought many facts to light to show how, around the time of the October war, the Soviet leading clique had tried, in a thousand and one ways, to prevent Egypt from carrying on the war and how many despicable tricks it had played in an attempt to make Egypt give way under the pressure of its hegemonism."

The agency said the war "dampened the arrogance of the Israeli aggressors and strengthened the unity of the Arab countries and people."

It added: "The oil war touched off by the October war dealt a heavy blow to the superpowers' hegemonism."

Since the 1973 war, he said, "the Soviet Union has resorted to a new trick of pressing Egypt for the repayment of debts, which brought about economic difficulties to the country."

U.S. Study Sees 'Ecological Backlash' for Nuclear Attacker

By John W. Finney

...ASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT). ...e Arms Control and Dis...ment Agency concluded in a ... made public yesterday that ...tion conducting a major nu... attack could suffer from ...rious "ecological backlash" ...nst its own environment and ...omy.

...n if the attacking nation ... not subject to nuclear retali... the study said, "it now ...es that a massive attack ... many large-scale nuclear ...tions would cause such ...spread and long-lasting envi... ...ental damage that the ag... ...or country might suffer seri... physiological, economic and ...ronmental effects."

...he principal "backlash" effect probably would not result from radioactive fallout, as long feared, but from depletion of the ozone layer in the stratosphere that shields the earth from the lethal effects of the sun's ultraviolet radiation.

The reduction in the protective ozone layer as a result of a large number of nuclear explosions, the study observed, could result in crop destruction and climatic changes that would deprive the attacking nation of essential crops for several years.

Conclusion Is Drawn

The overall conclusion drawn by Dr. Fred Ikle, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, from the study was that the unpredictable, potentially devastating "backlash" effects should provide a further deterrent to the use of nuclear weapons by either the Soviet Union or the United States while at the same time emphasizing the need for reduction of strategic arsenals.

The agency's study was based in part on a study performed for it by a committee of the National Academy of Sciences, headed by Dr. Alfred Nier, professor of physics at the University of Minnesota. Last year, the agency asked the academy to conduct a study into the potential long-term effects on the world's ecology and environment of a major nuclear attack.

The principal conclusions in the academy study were that man, although not necessarily his civilization, would survive a major nuclear exchange and that, in the noncombatant nations, the physical and biological effects would be "less prolonged and less severe than many had feared." Particularly in the Southern Hemisphere, the study found, recovery probably would be fairly complete in 25 years.

Dr. Ikle, at a news conference, acknowledged in response to questions that the question of whether life would survive, such as in the Southern Hemisphere, was "largely irrelevant" in considering the effects of a nuclear exchange between the two superpowers in the Northern Hemisphere.

Somewhat the same criticism of the academy study was made by the Federation of American Scientists, which in a statement said the academy had "studied the wrong form of the right question". On whether there were devastating long-term effects of a nuclear war, a conclusion that mankind "might" survive is irrelevant to public policy, the federation statement said, adding that there were too many uncertainties involved for modern science to make a definitive assessment that mankind would survive a major nuclear war.

Faced with the academy study, which cost $56,000, the Arms Control Agency rushed out an advance copy of its own study with a considerably different perspective.

The agency study emphasized the uncertainties about the ecological effects of a nuclear war,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Ford Reported Set to Attend Economic Summit in France

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Agreement in principle has been reached for an economic meeting in France of the heads of government of probably seven countries before the end of this year, West European officials disclosed yesterday.

President Ford has agreed to attend, according to these sources, although the White House had no official comment.

The purpose of the meeting is to establish direct communication on economic matters at a time when many countries are mired in recession and plagued by inflation.

A specific subject for discussion would be the character of currency exchange rates. The Europeans and Japan favor greater control; the United States prefers "floating" rates.

Present and former officials of the five leading industrial countries will meet in New York today and tomorrow to lay the groundwork. The site of the New York meeting has not been disclosed.

Its purpose is to try to establish what the heads of state will talk about, rather than to reach any decisions. The U.S. representative will be George Shultz, former secretary of the Treasury.

Other nations to be represented at the exploratory meeting in New York are Britain, France, West Germany and Japan. The talks in France are expected to include Canada and Italy as well.

A European source said the talks in France would probably be at a secluded place, similar to Camp David near Washington, where the heads of government could meet without the press.

The original idea of an economic conference was suggested by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France. The United States has not been enthusiastic about the idea, but Mr. Ford is now evidently willing to attend.

Where next?
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Inter-Continental Paris
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VIE
Inter-Continental Vienna
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Where else?

Almirante Visits Washington

Talks by U.S. Aides, Leader Of Neo-Fascists Jolts Italians

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, Oct. 5 (NYT).—A visit to Washington by the leader of the Italian neo-Fascist party and his meeting with U.S. government officials has touched off a political storm here, has embarrassed the U.S. Embassy and has left many Italians wondering whether the United States is now backing the extreme right in Italy.

The party leader, Giorgio Almirante, met last week in the Executive Office Building with two staff members of the National Security Council, including Denis Clift, who has traveled to Italy with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The one-hour talk was announced here by the neo-Fascist party.

The party, the Italian Social Movement, is ostracized by every other political group in Italy. U.S. Embassy officials said that they had cut off contacts with the party shortly after the arrival here in February, 1973, of Ambassador John Volpe, and Mr. Almirante confirmed this.

The reception given to Mr. Almirante in Washington was prominently reported in Italian newspapers, with editorials charging that the episode represented an insult to the anti-Fascist consciousness of Italy. Washington has said nothing about the meeting. It has not sought to disassociate the U.S. government from the views of the neo-Fascist group.

Clearly Pleased

At a news conference Thursday, Mr. Almirante, who has been under investigation on charges of attempting to reconstruct the Fascist party, was clearly pleased with his visit. He met with several members of Congress, he said, as well as with the two staff members of the National Security Council.

He said that he had reported on the threat of Communism in Italy during the meeting in the Executive Office Building and added that Mr. Clift had "expressed esteem for our type of mission and appreciated the information we brought him."

For the embassy here, the incident occurred at a particularly bad time. In the last month, the State Department indicated that it would turn down a visa for a leading Communist party official, Sergio Segre, who had been invited to New York for a conference sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations. The conference was canceled because of Washington's unwillingness to give Mr. Segre a visa.

Now, as Italians see it, Washington appears to have greeted the most prominent neo-Fascist with open arms.

'Democratic Middle'

U.S. officials, in opposing any role for the Communist party in government here, have sought to convince Italians that Washington was interested in the survival of the "democratic middle," such as the dominant Christian Democrats and the smaller centrist parties.

"What happened in Washington was a real setback for your government policy," said a diplomat who is not an American. "It undercuts American credibility in many Italian eyes. And it provides some valuable ammunition to the left, which likes to charge that Washington basically is friendly with old-fashioned Fascists."

Mr. Almirante, 61, a journalist whose party won 8.7 per cent of the vote in national elections in 1972, said that all of the Americans he met in Washington agreed with his concern about the Communist party in Italy.

"Not one of the people we talked to asked us whether we were Fascists," Mr. Almirante said. "Witch hunts toward people like us do not exist in the United States as they do in Italy."

Church Tells Of Plans to Slay Castro

(Continued from Page 1)

damned Murder Inc. in the Caribbean."

Mr. Castro himself submitted a report to Senate investigators, delivered through Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., citing 24 episodes, some attributed to groups listed only as having "CIA connections and contacts."

The Cuban government charged that the CIA attempted to kill Mr. Castro as late as 1971, during the Nixon administration. But Sen. Church gave no indication of such an effort in his statements today.

The committee headed by Sen. Church has conducted three months of secret meetings on the assassination issue and is expected to issue its report in a few weeks.

The committee has asked Richard Nixon to testify on intelligence matters during his administration and Sen. Church said today he would favor a subpoena if the former president fails to appear. He said he believed the committee would back him up.

No Infiltration Seen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP).—There is no evidence that either the CIA or Soviet intelligence has infiltrated Congress, a spokesman for the Senate Intelligence Committee said yesterday.

The committee spokesman commented after Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said Sen. Church would investigate the possibility of such infiltration.

Sen. Mansfield, a Montana Democrat, said he had sent a letter to Sen. Church requesting the investigation.

The committee spokesman said: "The select committee has looked into KGB infiltration in the Congress and according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation there has been no infiltration. There have been increased contacts with Soviet diplomats... and an increased number of visitors, scientists and academicians. Tass news agency has also assigned personnel to the Hill. But the FBI has found no infiltration of Congress.

"As for the CIA, the preliminary finding is that there are no infiltrations but the inquiry has not been finished."

CIA Change Is Urged

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (WP).—A ranking member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities said Friday that he felt the CIA's clandestine operations, its "whole 'dirty tricks' department," should be taken out of the agency and turned over instead "to a politically responsible official of the executive branch, such as the secretary of state."

Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., said: "There have been many suggestions to take such covert action—the overthrowing of foreign governments, all that sort of thing—out of the CIA, but to leave the covert collection, or espionage job, in the agency."

Any such effort would be impractical, Sen. Mondale said.

A Drawback To Atom War

(Continued from Page 1)

particularly in depleting the ozone layer.

A principal new point of the academy study was that the ozone could be seriously depleted by interaction with various oxides of nitrogen produced by an atomic explosion.

In a nuclear attack involving 10,000 megatons—the equivalent of 10 billion tons of TNT—the academy study concluded that as much as 30 to 70 per cent of the ozone might be eliminated over the Northern Hemisphere and 20 to 40 per cent in the Southern Hemisphere during a period of from 3 to 10 years. A result, it said, could be a drop in climatic temperatures, with a consequent disruption of agricultural production in such areas as Canada or the Soviet Union.

Dr. Ikle said his principal purpose in ordering the study was "to counteract the tendency among military planners to oversimplify the consequences of nuclear war." A new generation of military planners has arisen, he said, who discuss nuclear strategy in "a very stylized, simplistic fashion" and who tend "to ignore the risks inherent in nuclear war."

Diplomatic Ties Set by Pakistan And Bangladesh

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 5 (AP).—Pakistan and Bangladesh, which broke away from Pakistan in 1971, have announced their agreement to establish diplomatic relations.

Their foreign ministers, Aziz Ahmed of Pakistan and Justice Abu Sayeed Choudhury of Bangladesh, who have been attending the UN General Assembly, said Friday in a statement:

"It has been decided that Bangladesh and Pakistan will establish diplomatic relations at the level of ambassadors."

East Pakistan seceded from Pakistan with the help of Indian troops in late 1971 after months of resistance and repression. Reconciliation of the two nations follows a change in government in East Pakistan.

Prisoners Freed

DACCA, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—The Bangladesh government today released more than 1,000 political prisoners following an announcement by President Mushtaque Ahmed that a general election would be held on Feb. 28, 1977.

President Mushtaque, who came to power in August after a coup in which former ruler Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was killed, said in a nationwide broadcast last night that normal political activities would resume in Bangladesh next August.

Munich Fête Sets Beer-Drinking Mark

MUNICH, Oct. 5 (AP).—The 16-day Munich Oktoberfest ended here today with record beer-consumption figures reported.

About 6 million persons went to Theresienwiese, the huge meadow in the center of the Bavarian capital, during the fest. About 4.5 million liters of beer, 600,000 fried chickens, 800,000 pork sausages, 42 barbecued steers, 28 deer and 35 boars were consumed.



Associated Press.

Socialist party demonstrators during a weekend rally at Amadora near Lisbon.

Crisis Continues in Lisbon Military Ranks

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, Oct. 5.—As Portugal marked the anniversary today of its first experiment in democracy 65 years ago—the formation of the first republic—President Francisco da Costa Gomes said symptoms that caused the collapse of that regime were already sapping the present government.

In a speech at Lisbon City Hall, President Costa Gomes singled out the economic crisis and what he called "divisions among democrats." His solution was a loudly applauded appeal for everyone "to restore authority, discipline and order."

But Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo said yesterday that "discipline is rapidly deteriorating."

Propaganda Cited

"The problem lies essentially in a certain leftist propaganda that influences military units in Lisbon and its surroundings," he said.

In alliance with the extreme left and the Communist party, these units have practically withdrawn from what used to be the Portuguese Army and have gone into opposition to the government, disobeying orders and threatening action to back what they perceive as protection of the working class.

Premier Azevedo has combined political persuasion and military action to advance his aims—but with limited success.

Revolutionary military units such as the Lisbon-based 1st Light Artillery Regiment have refused to allow weapons from an army arsenal to be distributed to other units, despite an order to do so. The unit threatens to distribute the arms to civilian militias in case of a confrontation.

In another example of problems with the military, commandos broke into a regimental barracks in Oporto early yesterday and expelled dissident soldiers whose unit had been ordered disbanded.

Special Group

It was reported from the northern city, Portugal's second largest, that a group of 120 especially trained men of the military security command entered the barracks of the region's main transport regiment and that a commando shouted, "Nobody move if you don't want trouble!"

About 30 soldiers were said to have been forced out of the building.

The northern regional commander, Brig. Gen. Antonio Pires Veloso, had ordered the Oporto regiment disbanded after its members voted Friday to reject the transfer of two leftist officers and five enlisted men. After the takeover, the compound gates were locked, the commandos posted guards and the ousted soldiers met in another part of the city to plan an appeal for popular support.

Gen. Veloso took over the northern command after troops forced out his pro-Communist predecessor, Brig. Gen. Eurico Corvacho. The new commander reportedly confiscated 700 automatic weapons from the unit, which remained loyal to Gen. Corvacho, and distributed them to what he considered reliable forces in the interior.

Missions Confused

LISBON, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—The Portuguese Communist party is to apologize to North Korea because its secretary-general, Alvaro Cunhal, went by mistake to a South Korean reception here.

The party said the invitation to a Korean reception arrived a few days after a North Korean mission visited the Communist party offices here. It was wrongly assumed the invitation came from North Korea. Mr. Cunhal left the reception when he discovered the mistake, a party statement said.

U.S., Spain Announce Accord On Use of Bases for 5 Years

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress as "executive agreements" not requiring formal approval, except insofar as they needed allocations of funds.

Robert McCloskey, assistant secretary for congressional relations, who also served as the chief negotiator with the Spaniards for the last year of talks, will begin briefing congressmen on the tentative accord to see whether it needs to be submitted for approval.

Cortina Hails Accord

MADRID, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Mr. Cortina today hailed the new agreement, saying that the United States "has respected more than ever before our political independence."

"This moment [of agreement] is important because there has been no interference in our political situation," Mr. Cortina said.

However, the Roman Catholic newspaper Ya criticized the accord, asking: "Are we to continue tolerating the refueling of bombers over Spanish territory? What type of weapons and warships will Spain receive for its defense against potential enemies presently better equipped? What kind of assurance has the United States given to our security?"

East Bloc Snubs NATO Invitation

BRUSSELS, Oct. 5 (UPI).—The Warsaw Pact has ignored invitations to attend maneuvers by NATO nations in West Germany Oct. 14-23, a NATO spokesman said.

The invitations were issued under the commitment by both sides, made at the European Security Conference in July, to notify each other if maneuvers of more than 25,000 men are planned and to invite the other side to send observers.

So far, the Warsaw Pact has ignored the commitment. There has been no notification of the usual autumn series of Warsaw Pact maneuvers, the spokesman said, "although we have no reason to believe they will not be held as usual."

Concorde Service Set

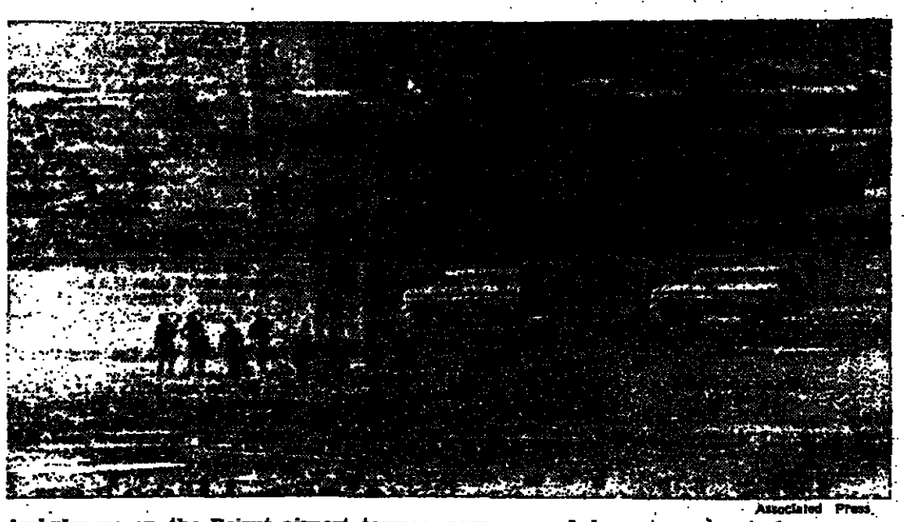
PARIS, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Air France and British Airways will launch their Concorde supersonic airliner services simultaneously on Jan. 21. Air France will serve the Paris-Rio de Janeiro run while BA will fly from London to Bahrain.

Guerrillas Hijack Argentine Plane

FORMOSA, Argentina, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Leftist guerrillas hijacked an Argentine Airlines jet here today after an unsuccessful attack on an army base and a gunbattle at the local airport, police said.

The Boeing 737 airliner headed north, with fuel for only an hour, airport sources said. It was later reported circling the airport at Iguasu, a tourist center west of here, on the border with Brazil.

It was not immediately clear how many guerrillas were aboard the plane.



Associated Press.

Ambulances on the Beirut airport tarmac carry wounded as troops patrol runways.

4 Guerrillas Thwarted in Beirut Hijack Try

(Continued from Page 1)

they arrived at the airport. This is not the course of action usually taken by hijackers," the agency said. It quoted Lebanese and Palestinian investigators as saying they believed the guerrillas were out to "damage the name of Beirut airport and add to the friction that exists between Lebanese nationalists and Palestinian guerrillas."

The guerrillas arrived at the main departure gate in a white car, jumped out and started shooting. Hysterical passengers scrambled for cover as security guards returned the fire.

A third guerrilla was wounded as he dashed across the apron and scrambled aboard an empty Middle East Airlines plane. He came out and surrendered two hours later. The fourth guerrilla, a Lebanese, fled in the car but was tracked down and later arrested.

Moslem Feast

BEIRUT, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Lebanon today began a three-day Moslem feast with only isolated shooting to mar its quietest weekend for several weeks.

The state-controlled radio, reporting on the general situation in the country, said stability was gradually being re-established and it called for "constructive action" by Lebanese after the feast of Eid al-Fitr, which marks the end of the monthlong Ramadan fast.

5 Held in Zagreb Blast

BELGRADE, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Police have arrested a journalist and four printing colleagues in connection with a bomb explosion that occurred in Zagreb while President Tito was visiting there Sept. 17, newspaper sources said today. The bomb exploded 100 meters from a hall where President Tito had spoken the day before.

In Anti-Discrimination Drive

U.S., EEC Resist Effort in UN To Brand Zionism as Racist

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 5 (Reuters).—The European Economic Community and the United States have announced that they will oppose the inclusion of Zionism as one of the ideologies to be condemned in a resolution opposing racism.

They said Friday that, if the amendments were adopted, they would vote against the resolution.

Italian Ambassador Piero Vinci, speaking on behalf of the nine-nation EEC, and Leonard Garment of the United States objected to amendments sponsored by 11 Arab states, Cuba and Guinea to include Zionism in the draft.

The resolution, being discussed in the General Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, concerns a UN-sponsored "Decade for Action" to combat racial discrimination. It is expected to be put to a vote next week.

Mr. Vinci told the committee that the amendments were "totally irrelevant" and contrary to the objectives of the Decade for Action proclaimed by the Assembly in December, 1973. He said they would also introduce an unacceptable element into efforts to find a just solution to the Middle East problem.

The EEC delegations, he said, would, therefore, vote against the amendments. If they were adopted as part of the resolution, the EEC members would oppose the resolution. Mr. Vinci appealed to the sponsors not to press them to a vote.

Mr. Garment said the amendments could only exacerbate group hostility and increase tensions and passions, being incompatible with the purpose of combating discrimination.

"However one views the particular issues in the Middle East conflict, to equate Zionism with racism is to distort completely the history of that movement, born of the centuries of oppression suffered by the Jewish people in the Western world and designed to liberate an oppressed people by returning them to the land of their fathers," he said.

The United States, Mr. Garment said, would vote against the amendments and against the resolution if any of the amendments were incorporated in it.

Ibrahim Ali Badawi, speaking for Egypt, said Zionism was based on exclusivity and racial discrimination and the proposed amendments condemned this.

Amin Called Racist Killer By Moynihan

(Continued from Page 1)

sion to the UN, he has fired vocal volleys at the critics of the U.S. system and policies.

Privately, Mr. Moynihan keeps complaining that the State Department "machine" tends to tone down and even emasculate the drafts of speeches he submits for approval for presentation at the UN. On the record, he will say that "I am an instructed ambassador," meaning that he follows the guidelines laid down by his government.

However, Mr. Moynihan seems happiest when he has a chance of speaking his mind on international affairs without having to ask for State Department authorization.

The ambassador confirmed yesterday that he had not cleared his remarks about President Amin with Washington. "This isn't to say that I didn't discuss the contents of my speech at the highest levels," Mr. Moynihan stated.

He attacked the Ugandan President Friday in an address at the San Francisco convention of the AFL-CIO.

U.S. sources declared yesterday that there was no reason to doubt a report by the International Commission of Jurists that between 25,000 and 250,000 Ugandans had been murdered since Field Marshal Amin seized power in 1971.

The report, as quoted by the U.S. sources, also pointed to Uganda's expulsion of 60,000 Asian residents as a racist measure decreed by President Amin.

What Mr. Moynihan had said in San Francisco was the main topic of talk at UN headquarters and in many telephone conversations between diplomats. However, neither Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim nor any UN spokesman, nor any African or other delegate, would comment for publication on Mr. Moynihan's remarks.

The permanent representative of Uganda, Khalid Youns Kinene, who had read the major portion of President Amin's message to the assembly, could not be reached.

Threat to Democracy

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5 (AP).—In the speech, Mr. Moynihan said it was no accident that President Amin heads the OAU and has been calling for Israel's destruction.

Israel, the ambassador said, is a democracy and "it is simply the fact that despotism will seek whatever opportunities come to hand to destroy that which threatens them most, which is democracy."

Mr. Moynihan predicted that attacks against democratic governments would continue because "it is sensed in the world that democracy is in trouble. There is blood in the water and the sharks grow frenzied. They commence, of course, to consume one another, and the chaos mounts."

Amin Reports Praise

LONDON, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—President Amin said today that most people, particularly Jews, had commended him for the speech he gave last week at the UN, Uganda radio reported in a broadcast monitored here.

Bomb Kills 3 in Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

to counter foreign protests over the executions of the terrorists.

Gen. Franco, 82, quietly celebrated his saint's day in Madrid's Pardo Palace while more than 300,000 persons massed in the southern Spanish town of Seville to acclaim him as "savior of Spain" and denounce "European hypocrisy" in criticizing the executions a week ago.

The commander of the Seville military region, addressing the throng, claimed that Spain was under attack from Marxism and Communism and called the attacks "insidious and cowardly."

In Malaga, 100,000 persons, including many foreigners, turned out to cheer for Gen. Franco and his heir-designate, Prince Juan Carlos.

The semi-official news agency Cifra said that the crowd booed foreign nations criticizing the terrorist executions, in particular France, Italy and Sweden.

At the same time, four foreign ships—three Danish and one Norwegian—reported that they were being harassed in Spanish ports, apparently in retaliation for the foreign protests. The Spanish government denied that there was any harassment.

The Madrid government received an official protest from Denmark. It commented: "The Danish government is ill-informed."

Denmark said that the harassment occurred shortly before Danish transport workers staged a 48-hour boycott of all traffic to Spain.

One of the three Danish ships allegedly harassed sailed from the northern port of Pasajes late yesterday. The 4,000-ton Mercandian Sea had been detained under armed guard in port, its captain said, and was denied fresh water and a pilot.

Spanish authorities said that two of the ship's sailors had stolen a car and smashed it while drunk. The sailors, they said, were held until they had paid for the damage but "the ship was always free to leave."

The captains of the three other foreign ships claimed that they were being blocked in port by the refusal of Spanish pilots to guide them out to sea.

UN Unit Against Action

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 5 (AP).—A second round of consultations has shown Security Council members still disinclined to take up Mexican President Luis Echeverria's request for Council action against Spain, because the Council is not the appropriate forum, Swedish Ambassador Olof Rydbeck, the Council's president for this month, said yesterday.

Athens Spurns Madrid

ATHENS, Oct. 5 (AP).—The Athens Municipal Council yesterday terminated an agreement made by the former Greek dictatorship and the Spanish regime establishing the Greek and Spanish capitals as sister-cities.

1,000 Women in Blockade

HENDAYE, France, Oct. 5 (AP).—More than 1,000 women blocked traffic into Spain for more than an hour at this border crossing today in a protest against the Franco regime. The demonstration was called by five feminist organizations and drew women from the southwest border region and from Paris.

2d Abduction Of a Racehorse Reported in Italy

MILAN, Oct. 5 (AP).—A thoroughbred racehorse owned by U.S. oil millionaire Nelson Bunker Hunt was kidnapped last night from his stall at San Siro racetrack, police reported today.

Carnaubs, a three-year-old bay filly, is the second horse stolen in Italy in two months. Wayne Eden, a U.S.-bred trotter, was taken Aug. 16 and released three weeks later. It is not known if its owner, a Milan industrialist, paid a ransom.

Police said that unknown persons forced their way into Carnaubs's stall and took the horse away.

Carnaubs was rated as one of the best three-year-olds on the Italian circuit. The horse has won an estimated 40 million lire, ($60,000), in the last year.

Racetrack sources said Mr. Hunt kept four horses at the San Siro stalls, protected by 10 handlers and 3 watchdogs.

French Rally for Jobs

PARIS, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—About 100,000 youths gathered from throughout France and marched peacefully through Paris yesterday in a union-organized demonstration for more jobs for the young. There are 520,000 persons under 25 out of work.

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A $5.7-Billion Anachronism

U.S. ABM Turns Operational As House Votes to Scrap It

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (WP).—By a quirk of history, the U.S. anti-ballistic-missile system, a $5.7-billion investment in nuclear deterrence, became fully operational the day before the House voted to shove it into mothballs.

To some, the timing of these two events could not have been more fitting. Perhaps no other weapons system was born amid greater controversy. Before the Senate approved the present ABM program by a one-vote margin in August, 1969, there had been a national debate about it that seemed to dwarf even discussion of the Vietnam war.

Now the House has accepted its Appropriations Committee's recommendation to cut $40 million from the Pentagon budget request of $95.3 million. This was tantamount to consigning Safeguard, as the ABM system is now known, to oblivion as the sole protection of the Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile force.

That decision was surprising enough, coming as it did from a committee not known for its dovish positions on defense matters. More startling was the disclosure in the report of the Pentagon's plans to scale back Safeguard to something less than full combat-ready status in the next fiscal year.

The Pentagon added a final note of irony when it announced that Safeguard—a complicated system of computers, radars and missiles of different ranges—had become fully operational Wednesday, the day before the House passed the bill that would require its deactivation.

The ABM system had become obsolete even before it was fully deployed, from the day the Russians perfected the multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicle (MIRV). This gave the Soviet Union the potential to attack the Safeguard site at the same time it attacked the Minuteman force, the House committee noted.

That logic apparently has swayed even some of Safeguard's erstwhile allies. Sen. Milton Young, R-N.D., in whose state the one ABM installation is situated, observed recently: "I think the whole program was probably a mistake in the first place, though I think we did get some protection from it for a time. But that was at a pretty high price."

Nevertheless, Sen. Young said that he would resist the House action when the matter comes before the Senate Appropriations Committee, on which he is the senior Republican, and would support full funding for the Pentagon request.

Pentagon Plan

Whereas the House, in the words of an Appropriations Committee aide, now intends to "close down Safeguard, tear it out and ship it off," the Pentagon wants to have the experience of operating Safeguard for several months at a fully operational level. After that, it would merely cut the program back to some sort of caretaker level.

The Pentagon policy is predicated chiefly on the possible abrogation by the Russians of the 1972 treaty that limits the Soviet Union and the United States to two ABM sites. A protocol last year cut the agreed-on ABM force levels to one site consisting of a token, and ineffectual, inventory of 10 interceptor missiles.

The Pentagon says that the United States was able to use ABM as a bargaining chip to win strategic arms concessions from the Russians, including the 10-missile limitation on Safeguard.

In addition, a Pentagon spokesman said, "the presence of the site complicates the Soviet planning task for an attack on the continental United States and restricts their attack options."

U.S. Indicts 3 For Offshore Tax Swindle

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT).—The Justice Department Friday charged a prominent California tax lawyer, a bank in the Netherlands Antilles and two other individuals with having conspired to defraud the government of nearly $1.5 million in federal taxes allegedly owed but not paid by the lawyer's clients, who the department said included a number of prominent California doctors and lawyers.

After the indictment describing the allegations was voted by a federal grand jury in San Francisco Friday, a Justice Department official described the case as one of the "most significant" the department had ever initiated in the tax area because, he said, it marked the beginning of the government's first sustained effort to go after tax frauds generated by "offshore shelters."

Named in the 23-count indictment were Harry Margolies, 55, a tax lawyer from Saratoga, Calif.; Quentin Breen, 35, a San Francisco lawyer; Ronald Adolphson, 42, a San Francisco accountant, and the Banco Popular Antillano, which has its headquarters on the Caribbean island of Aruba.

Joint Probe

Cono Namorato, the chief of the criminal section of the Justice Department's Tax Division, said that the investigation that led to the indictment had been conducted by the San Francisco grand jury and the Internal Revenue Service, as part of its Project Haven.

Mr. Namorato said that the Justice Department expected to make other prosecutions—he would not say how many—on the basis of the information furnished by the IRS's investigation.

The allegedly fraudulent operation described in Friday's indictment, according to tax experts, involved the transmitting of "funny money" or paper obligations between the Banco Popular and a number of offshore companies and entities based in the Netherlands Antilles, the Bahamas and Panama.

Pentagon Will Not Punish 45 Who Used Northrop's Lodge

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (WP).—The Defense Department said yesterday that it does not plan to punish 45 high-ranking military and civilian officials who violated "the spirit and intent" of a military regulation by accepting invitations from the Northrop Corp. to use its hunting lodge in Easton, Md.

During the period in question, 1971 through last year, Northrop, a major aerospace contractor, was pushing hard for Pentagon acceptance of its version of a new jet fighter aircraft, a competition that still is not settled.

A Defense Department spokesman said that all the individuals involved have been contacted and reminded that they must "comply fully" with regulations prohibiting acceptance of gifts or favors from firms doing business with the government.

"No further action is contemplated at this time," the spokesman said.

The Pentagon had no immediate comment on charges that Northrop, based in Los Angeles, billed the Pentagon for expenses incurred in entertaining some of the military officials and was routinely reimbursed $24,000 during the three years by the Defense Department.

A department spokesman said yesterday that officials of the Defense Contract Auditing Agency, who reportedly made the accusations, were not available.

The department began investigating its employees' visits to the Northrop hunting lodge after three congressional committees began making inquiries.

Officials who attended waterfowl hunts at the Northrop lodge included former Pentagon Deputy Controller Eric von Marbod, recently sent to Iran as the special representative of Defense Secretary James Schlesinger to work out a snarl in arms deliveries.

Among the others who attended were Vice-Adm. William Houser, chief of naval air warfare operations; Maj. Gen. Harold Price, until recently the Air Force's director of foreign sales; Vice-Adm. Joseph Moorer, director of strategic plans for the Navy and the brother of Adm. Thomas Moorer, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Also, Gen. David Burchinal, then deputy commander of the U.S. European Command; Gen. Robert Dixon, commander of the Tactical Air Command; Gen. Horace Wade, vice-chief of staff at Air Force headquarters; Adm. Means Johnston jr., Navy inspector general, and Adm. Harold Shear, director of anti-submarine warfare. Gen. Dixon and Gen. Wade were among six officials who paid Northrop for their use of the lodge, the Pentagon said.

ASPHALT JUNGLE

Man in top photo is attacked after leaving a Baltimore grocery store where he had just cashed his monthly welfare check. In the lower photos he regains his feet and, picking up a weapon, gives chase to his assailants as onlookers watch. The muggers escaped empty-handed; the man had given the money to his wife before the attack.





UPI.



Along West Virginia Parade Route

Ford Disregards Pledge, Goes Handshaking

By Rudy Abramson

ELKINS, W. Va., Oct. 5.—Despite his pledges to be more prudent in crowds, President Ford left an enclosed automobile three times here yesterday to shake hands along a mile-and-a-half parade route lined by thousands of persons.

The President was here to serve as grand marshal in the annual Mountain State Forest Festival parade.

Although he rode in an automobile with a bullet-resistant top, he stood erect through an opening soon after the parade moved out, waving as he rode slowly through central Elkins.

He was guarded by a large contingent of Secret Service men, walking ahead, beside and following behind his automobile, carefully watching the crowd and peering up at second-story windows along the street.

Agents on each side of the narrow streets walked behind the crowds, keeping pace with Mr. Ford's automobile.

The White House had said in advance that the President would ride in the bubble-topped car, hinting that he would not mingle in crowds after the two assassination attempts against him and an increased number of threats in the last month.

The stops where Mr. Ford left the car for about five minutes at a time to greet spectators had been chosen in advance, and each time, before he got out, he spoke briefly with an aide who apparently told him that the Secret Service agreed he could leave the automobile.

The limousine used in the parade was the same one in which President John Kennedy was assassinated in 1963. It has since been rebuilt. Although Mr. Ford has used the car before, it was the first time he has used the protective top.

The crowds were friendly and there were no incidents.

Mr. Ford came from Washington in a helicopter, landing at the Elkins High School football field.

Crowds along the route, estimated at 150,000, were restrained. They stayed in place along the curbs, reaching out to shake the President's hand when he came by. But there was little pushing, shoving or confusion.

Mr. Ford immediately returned to Washington and, after spending about an hour at the White House, went to Newark, N.J., to attend a GOP fund-raising reception and dinner.

West Virginia and New Jersey were the 40th and 41st states Mr. Ford has visited since becoming President. He has already said that he expects to visit the rest of the 50 states before the year is out.

© Los Angeles Times.

Guards Called Arrogant

BONN, Oct. 5 (NYT).—A West German police official has said that President Ford's security guards were "arrogant and overbearing" and sometimes hampered protection for him during his 36-hour visit here in July.

Superintendent Winfried Punder wrote in the September issue of a police union magazine that "it seems as if Germany had just lost the war yesterday."

A spokesman for Mr. Ford said the White House would have no comment on the report.

During Mr. Ford's visit, some members of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's staff complained that the Secret Service would not let them into their own offices without showing identification. Later, a U.S. official said: "Now I've got to take weeks to go around and apologize to everybody for the security people."

Lutheran Bishop Barred by Chile

SANTIAGO, Oct. 5 (AP).—The military government has said that it would not allow Bishop Helmut Frenz of the Chilean Evangelical Lutheran Church to return to Chile because of anti-national activities.

The Interior Ministry announced that the government also revoked the residence permit of Bishop Frenz, who is a German citizen. The bishop now is in Geneva.

The ministry said the action was taken against the bishop because he gravely compromised public tranquillity and security. It gave no details on the allegations.

Hopes for Reversal

GENEVA, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Bishop Frenz said today that he hoped the Chilean government would reconsider its decision to bar him from returning to the country.

French Executive Freed From Jail In Accident Case

DOUAI, France, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—An appellate court yesterday ordered the release of a company director jailed by a young leftist examining magistrate after being charged with manslaughter for a fatal accident in his factory.

The court in this northern French town reversed the detention order against Jean Chapron, 48, issued by Judge Patrice de Charette, 26, last weekend. Mr. Chapron has not yet been tried.

Judge de Charette's decision, described as "surprising" by Justice Minister Jean Lecanuet, drew support from trade unions and leftist groups but drew protests from conservative quarters and business leaders.

Mr. Chapron was nowhere near the scene of the accident at the JCD chemical factory in nearby Lens when Roland Guillaume, who walked with a bad limp, was crushed between two freight cars.

But Judge de Charette accused him of responsibility for Mr. Guillaume's death and said he considered it like "premeditated murder" because the employee had been given work for which his experience and disability did not suit him. The judge charged the director with manslaughter and refused to let him be released on bail, saying the executive was a threat to public order.

French Boy, 17, Sentenced to Die For 1974 Murder

BEAUVAIS, France, Oct. 5 (AP).—The juvenile court here has sentenced a 17-year-old, identified only as Bruno T., to death for the murder of a 65-year-old widow.

The court sentenced two other minors, Yannick H. and Patrick T., to 20 years in jail and Michel M. to 12 years, for complicity. The names of minors involved in court cases are not revealed in France.

The court was told that the four youths, after escaping from a reformatory, tried to rob Mrs. Simone Boursier in Liancourt, north of Paris, last Nov. 24. When she refused to say where her savings were hidden, they beat and kicked the woman, then stabbed her 17 times, the prosecution said.

One youth went home to nearby Amiens while the others went to the Netherlands, the prosecution said. Police caught all four after the parents in Amiens notified authorities that their son had escaped from the reformatory and was preparing a "coup" with his friends.

French death sentences are carried out by guillotine. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who has the power to grant reprieves, has not had to consider such a case yet. His predecessor, Georges Pompidou, granted several. There have been 10 French executions since 1964, for the murder of children or prison guards.

Tunisia Sentences 79

TUNIS, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Tunisia's State Security Court yesterday sentenced 79 young men to imprisonment for up to nine years for plotting against the state. Ten others were acquitted.

Japan's Hirohito, Norway's Olav

Two Monarchs Visit New York City

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP).—Japan's Emperor Hirohito and Norway's King Olav V arrived here yesterday amid strict security precautions.

Before the Emperor and Empress Nakago landed at tightly guarded Kennedy Airport on a flight from Cape Cod, Mass., the Secret Service arrested two Chinese-Americans whom the FBI had described as a "possible danger" to the imperial couple.

The agents, who possessed search warrants, raided the Brooklyn apartment of Kenneth Chin, 27, and Elizabeth Young, 30. They said they seized a number of rifles, including an AR-180 semi-automatic, and ammunition.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Raymond Dearie said the raid was made because of "a belief on the Secret Service's part that there might have been a connection between the weapon and the Emperor's visit."

However, he said, "We certainly don't have information that they had a specific plan afoot but we had information that they had this weapon."

Shake Hands

Security was stringent for King Olav, 72, but he got a chance to shake hands with newsmen and others at the airport before heading to the city in a motorcade.

Emperor Hirohito, 74, was unable to greet the 300 to 400 persons waving Japanese and American flags at the airport. His motorcade was accompanied by cars and motorcycles driven by police and Secret Service agents.

Both monarchs ignored banners—King Olav was urged to prevent the slaughter of seals and Emperor Hirohito to prevent the slaughter of whales.

As part of the security precautions, and also as a ceremonial gesture, the Police Department drafted all of its 14 officers of Norwegian descent, named them the Viking Squad, and assigned them as an honor guard to King Olav.

Thousands of Norwegian-Americans turned out today to honor King Olav at a reception in the Bay Ridge neighborhood in Brooklyn.

The King is on a five-day visit to New York to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the first organized Norwegian immigration to the United States.

Before the reception, King Olav attended an hourlong religious service in the Norwegian Seaman's Church.

Marine Biology

Earlier yesterday Emperor Hirohito, a marine-biology expert, visited Woods Hole, Mass., a center for marine research.

Emperor Hirohito praised marine research as a vehicle for improving international exchanges.

"I believe that here, at Woods Hole, the venerable tradition of academic interchange across national boundaries is being carried out and I hope such interchange will be further broadened on a worldwide scale..." he said.

A small group of demonstrators were waiting at Otis Air Force Base, Mass., as the Emperor arrived, asking that he urge his countrymen to stop killing whales. They were far outnumbered by an applauding, flag-waving crowd.

Book on Sharks

Dr. Paul Fye, the president of Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and Dr. James Ebert, president of the Marine Biological Laboratory, presented the Emperor with various gifts, including an original drawing of the institution and a book on sharks.

Earlier, in Washington, Emperor Hirohito and the Empress thanked President and Mrs. Ford for their "warm cordiality and hospitality" during the royal couple's two-day stay in the nation's capital.

Today, the Emperor and Empress visited the Rockefeller family estate in Pocantico Hills, N.Y., and became the first visitors to Vice-President Rockefeller's $1-million Japanese house.

"This is the official inaugural," Mr. Rockefeller said of the house that was begun in 1972 and completed this year. "How could you do better than having the Emperor of Japan as your first guest?"

Douglas's Health Contributes To Uncertainty on High Court

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Tomorrow morning, the justices of the Supreme Court will enter their marble-columned courtroom for the official start of the new court year. It will be a year of uncertainty, largely because of the health of Justice William Douglas, who suffered a stroke on Dec. 31.

It will also be a year of great potential impact upon the nation's political system and on the working lives of minorities and women.

The role of Justice Douglas raises several questions, starting with his ability to continue on the bench and extending to the effect of his health on such critical issues as the death penalty case and the ability of the court to prevent any loss of public confidence.

The court has struck down capital punishment, 5 to 4, with Justice Douglas voting with the majority. But a 4-to-4 vote has left standing a lower-court decision in North Carolina condemning a murderer to death.

To lawyers and law professors who watch the so-called "Burger court" at work, the 1975-76 court year also appears uncertain for other reasons.

For one, the court's voting patterns or blocs are unpredictable, a situation that some observers attribute to a lack of intellectual leadership among the justices. For another, the court's philosophy is not clear. While it has a reputation of being nonactivist, it has given out such activist opinions as the one striking down anti-abortion laws.

And, some experts say, there has been a lack of consistency, of "doctrinal development," in several areas—"waffling" or "seesawing" on question of sex discrimination, for instance.

The court headed by Chief Justice Warren Burger is obviously and decidedly different, different both in its rulings and the issues it is facing from the court headed by the late Earl Warren, with its years of bold judicial lawmaking in civil rights and other areas.

The major cases either already accepted for review or expected to be accepted raise issues that include the constitutionality of the new campaign-financing legislation, the death penalty, exclusion of pregnancy-related disabilities from company disability-benefits programs, the related questions of "last hired-first fired" employment practices and seniority status set retroactively to make up for past discrimination, and the ability of courts to fashion housing desegregation orders that cross city and suburban boundaries.

There are also cases of substantial importance involving the federal government's ability to mandate pay scales for state government employees, raising questions about states' rights, and the court's decisions on abortion, prisoners' rights, school desegregation and church-state relations.

Other cases involve a ban on advertising the prices of prescription drugs, the extent of the federal courts' power to establish a mechanism to review the behavior of a local police force (Philadelphia's is the case in question), mandatory retirement because of age, the constitutionality of non-lawyer judges and the procedures through which employees of the federal government can challenge alleged discrimination, an area in which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., is launching a major attack.

Largest Airport Open at Montreal

MONTREAL, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Canada yesterday formally opened its new Mirabel International Airport, billed as the world's largest and designed to protect the environment and provide for the nation's air travel needs well into the next century.

"The whole project verges on the 21st century, which it anticipates and prepares for," declared Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in dedicating the airport. The ceremony drew more than 1,000 government officials, airline executives and other guests to the $80-million passenger terminal 34 miles northwest of here.

Five years under construction at a cost, for its initial phase, that is approaching $500 million—about twice the original estimate—the airport is surrounded by a vast, wooded buffer zone expropriated by the government from local farmers and landholders. The airport, built by a consortium of private firms, will take over most international flights on Oct. 26. Domestic air traffic and most flights to the United States will continue operating from Dorval, which is closer to Montreal.

Spain Changes Clocks

MADRID, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Spain today reverted from summer to standard time, one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

French Meal Prices Cause Italian Strike

BARDONECCHIA, Italy, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Italian railroadmen, complaining that meals in France are too expensive, called a 24-hour strike yesterday at this border station on the Rome-Paris line.

The railroadmen refused to take trains into France on the Rome-Paris and Milan-Lyons lines, which pass through Bardonecchia. They demanded extra pay for trips across the border and a special cafeteria in Modane.



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An International Commerce

Fur-Trade Center in Greece Strikes to Keep Tax Privilege

SALONIKA, Greece, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Inhabitants of the town of Kastoria, near the Yugoslav border, staged a general strike yesterday, occupied government buildings, cut traffic and telecommunications with the rest of the country and asked the government to protect their fur trade monopoly.

According to police sources, Kastoria's 15,000 inhabitants, living mostly from the manufacture and trade of furs, shut stores, closed schools and occupied public buildings to prevent the government from extending to other communities their 500-year-old privilege to import fur pieces tax-free. Order returned to the town today.

The inhabitants of Kastoria used to immigrate to Western Europe and later to the United States where they worked as furriers and craftsmen in the fur industry. Besides sending money to their families back in Kastoria, the immigrants have also long shipped back leftover pieces from the furs they worked on.

Big From Small

The small pieces, usually not larger than half an inch square, are fitted together and turned into bigger pieces from which coats and other fur items are fashioned. The only way one can tell the final products came from leftovers is their weight—they are heavier than fur products made of whole skins.

Kastoria wants to maintain this monopoly.

Police said the strikers set up roadblocks at the town's entrances, occupied the post and telephone office and cut telecommunications. The only link left with the city was the police radio station, they said.

Official Held Hostage

Police also reported that strikers entered the nomarchy, the district administrative office, took Nomarch George Evgenopoulos hostage and held him for several hours before being persuaded to release him.

The Citizens Coordinating Committee, consisting mainly of furriers and fur craftsmen, said that if their privilege to import pieces of fur tax-free is given to other communities in the area they will burn their town.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Northern Greece in Salonika said Minister Nickolas Martis went to Kastoria yesterday afternoon to persuade the citizens to end their strike.

Police on Alert

The spokesman said police and army units in the area were placed on alert but no action against the strikers was ordered.

The government informed inhabitants that no decision to extend their privileges to other communities had been made.

The tax-free privilege was given to Kastoria and Siatista, another Macedonian town 70 miles to the south, 500 years ago by the Ottoman rulers of the area.

Buses Roll in Athens

ATHENS, Oct. 5 (AP).—Striking bus drivers returned to work yesterday after owners lifted a lockout following government warnings to both parties that stern measures would be taken against them if the public suffered further inconvenience. The contract dispute had halted more than 1,500 buses most of last week.

Greece Will Increase Prices of Gasoline

ATHENS, Oct. 5 (AP).—The Greek government has announced increases in the price of gasoline, making it among the world's most expensive countries for motorists.

Regular-grade gasoline was raised from 13.5 to 14.5 drachmas (45 to 49 cents) a liter, high test from 17.5 to 18.5 drachmas (57 to 61 cents) a liter. Gasoline for tourists, however, will be kept at 28 cents a liter for regular and 35 cents for high test through the issue of special coupons. Slight increases were also imposed for heating oil. The new prices will go into effect tomorrow.

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Associated Press.

Catherine and Randolph Hearst leave the San Mateo County Jail after visiting their daughter on Saturday.

Hearst Affidavit on Captivity Is Explained by Her Lawyer

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5 (NYT).—The story that Patricia Hearst was broken down by mistreatment at the hands of her kidnappers, recounted in an affidavit that she signed, came first from an anonymous source and not from Miss Hearst, according to one of her lawyers.

The lawyer, Terence Hallinan, while defending the legal strategy of filing the affidavit, said that another woman, whom he would not name, was the source of the detailed account of how Miss Hearst was allegedly imprisoned in a closet, threatened, perhaps drugged with LSD and persuaded to join her abductors in a bank robbery.

Asked if his statements were a prelude to a move to disavow the affidavit, Mr. Hallinan said he was not prepared to discuss legal strategy. His version of the events leading to the filing of the affidavit was first reported in the San Francisco Examiner, of which Miss Hearst's father, Randolph Hearst, is president. In a telephone interview, Mr. Hallinan confirmed the report.

The Examiner gave the following account:

After hearing the story from the other woman, Mr. Hallinan went to the San Mateo County Jail and confronted Miss Hearst with the details. "Up to that point," he said, "she was unable to relate to anyone and she was just reciting rhetoric all the time."

'Broke Down'

But when he confronted her, according to the report, "she broke down and changed right in front of my eyes."

Mr. Hallinan said that he then drew up the affidavit, which she signed. The affidavit was used in an attempt to get U.S. District Judge Oliver Carter to grant bail.

The judge refused to do so and appointed psychiatrists to advise him on whether she was able to withstand the emotional strain of being questioned about the affidavit's statements.

Miss Hearst is scheduled to return to court Tuesday to press her request for bail.

In Los Angeles, meanwhile, the arraignment of William and Emily Harris on 11 felony counts was delayed Friday when Mrs. Harris demanded that Superior Court Judge William Ritzi appoint a feminist lawyer to defend her. The Harrises were arrested at the same time as Miss Hearst.

She said, "I feel I cannot work with a lawyer who does not respect my strength and intelligence as a woman." She said that her defense would deal with questions of political motivation and that she intended to participate as an equal in the defense decisions.

Note From SLA

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 5 (AP).—A typewritten message claiming "the SLA lives on" and signed "Symbionese Liberation Army" was received yesterday by several California newspapers and radio stations.

Authorities have said they consider the arrests of Miss Hearst, Wendy Yoshimura and the Harris couple in San Francisco last month to have finished the SLA.

The message, addressed to "Weather underground and other comrades in arms," called on radical sympathizers for what it termed "military assistance."

Thomas Wolfe Welcomed Home in Asheville

By Wayne King

ASHEVILLE, N.C., Oct. 5 (NYT).—The long spiritual exile of Thomas Wolfe, the bitter, violent young genius who felt he could not go home again after his first novel was published, ended Friday as the city of Asheville embraced its native son 37 years after his death.

It was a self-conscious homecoming, tinged with melodrama and new found heartiness for "our Tom," and laid against the backdrop of Wolfe's own prodigal mea culpa, brought down from his personal papers at Harvard.

"T-Tom, son, are you listening?" asked 81-year-old Fred Wolfe, his brother, rolling his eyes heavenward and presumably homeward before a crowd in the Park Memorial Library on the opening day of the weeklong 75th birthday celebration for the author of "Look Homeward, Angel" that ended today. "You can come home again. These people are here today to honor you."

Fred Wolfe, the stuttering, engaging "Luke" of the novel, which scandalized the entire town upon its publication in 1929, said his presence in the city library, which would not put the novel on its shelves for six years after it was published, was proof that Wolfe could, indeed, come home again.

But for those who came to commune with the apologetic shade of Thomas Wolfe, there was only a short statement, tumbling over several pages of the inch-high handwriting that Wolfe called his "fearsome scrawl," praying forgiveness—with perhaps a touch of sarcasm at the end—from the people of Asheville.

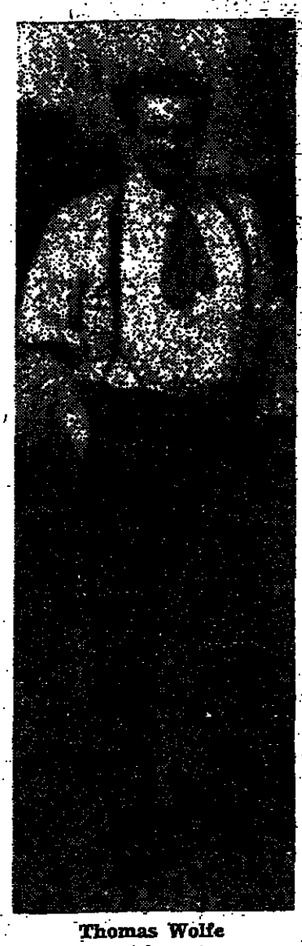
"I have come home for the first time in seven years," it begins, "and if I may, I should like to make this statement to the people of my native town.

"May I say that if anything I have written has displeased anyone in my hometown, I am genuinely and sincerely sorry for it. May I also say that the people in my hometown do not like the books I have written; it is my sincere and honest hope that the day will come when I write a book that the people in my hometown will like."

The statement apparently was written to be a part of a newspaper article Wolfe wrote on his first return to Asheville seven years after the publication of "Look Homeward, Angel."

The article, perhaps characteristically for Wolfe, whose self-appreciation bordered on megalomania, carried no remnants of the apology.

Whether apology was necessary or not, unquestionably many in Asheville were sorely wounded by Wolfe's cruelly accurate portrayals of fictional but easily recognizable characters.



Thomas Wolfe

J. Y. Jordan, for example, the "L.K. (Elk) Duncan" of the novel, was one of the people Wolfe liked. Yet, fictionally, he became "incredibly thin, or rather narrow. He was already a little bald, he had a high prominent forehead, and large pale bulging eyes: from that point his long pale face sloped backward to his chin. His shoulders were a trifle bowed and very narrow: the rest of his body had the symmetry of a lead pencil."

Mr. Jordan, now 79, recalled in an interview:

"When the Angel book hit the bookstores in Asheville, it was sort of like somebody dropped a bomb on Pack Square. Everybody has their good and bad points, but everybody he wrote about he stressed their bad points—including his family. He sneered at them.

"After the book came out, he stayed away for seven years. I think Tom wanted the local feelings to subside. The day after he came back in 1937, he came to my office in the Jackson Building and he said to me: 'J. Y., I've come up here now to ask your unbiased opinion of what people here think of my book.' I said: 'Well, Tom, in the first place, you couldn't write anything good about anybody; if they had a bad trait, you played that up, but at the same time, you were just as hard on your own family.'" He recalls that Wolfe said: "Well, J. Y., you know a writer must write about what he knows.

"And then he said, and I quote—I remember it as though it were yesterday—he said: 'J. Y., I was a young man then and that was my first book—and all youth is cruel.' I think that was his excuse for the Angel book."

Asheville's embrace of its most famous citizen includes exhibits, speakers, theater performances and music—Wolfe's family memorabilia, photographs, his own letters, journals, manuscripts, letters to him from family and friends, a dramatization of his life, a sound-and-light presentation at his birthplace, the boarding house called "The Old Kentucky Home," and a continuous showing of the CBS-TV production of "Look Homeward, Angel," at the library.

Wolfe was last in Asheville in the spring of 1938, Mr. Jordan recalled.

"The New York train left at 4 p.m. and Tom came up here to my office, which has a beautiful panoramic view of Sunset Mountain and Beaucatcher Mountain and they were not disfigured with houses as they are now. Tom looked out the window and he said: 'J. Y., the mountains are in my blood and I hope they'll never leave it.' When he came back here, then, the last time I ever saw him, I was a pallbearer and I helped lay him in the grave." Wolfe died in September, 1938.

New Prosecutor For Watergate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT).—The next Watergate special prosecutor, succeeding Henry Ruth, will be Charles Ruff, 36, a Justice Department lawyer and former member of the special prosecutor's staff. He is now chief inspector at the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Announcing last week that Mr. Ruff would be appointed by Attorney General Edward Levi, the Justice Department confirmed that Mr. Ruff would resign after completion of the Los Angeles trial of Frank Demarco jr., the lawyer accused of preparing a false tax return for former President Nixon.

Mr. Ruff grew up in New York and graduated from Swarthmore College and Columbia University law school. In 1964, while studying in Africa under a Ford Foundation grant, he contracted polio and has been confined to a wheelchair since.

House to Vote Today on Plan To Terminate GI Bill of Rights

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (WP).—Congress tomorrow will consider altering what has been a way of life in this country for more than 30 years—earning, through military service, an education under the GI bill of rights.

The House is scheduled to vote on a bill that would end the GI bill for anybody going into the service after the end of this year. Backers are assuming that the United States still could recruit a volunteer Army.

The same bill would set a deadline for Vietnam-era veterans to use their GI bill—a proposition that is under challenge by a small band of activists trying to mobilize their movement one more time.

The leadership of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee has chosen to put the question of ending the GI bill to the House in a way indicating that politicians feel the nation is ready to forget the Vietnam war.

Special Procedure

Instead of letting the measure stand or fall by majority vote, Ray Roberts, D-Texas, chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, will ask for the regular rules to be suspended so the legislation can be voted on quickly—a procedure that requires that two-thirds of those present must vote for the bill to get it passed.

"The Vietnam war is over," a House staffer said in explaining why the two-thirds vote appears obtainable.

"World War II was the last 'good' war," said Timothy Craig, 31, past president of the National Association of Concerned Veterans, which is fighting to keep the GI bill on the books indefinitely.

Mr. Craig said that the old-line veterans organizations do not recognize that times have changed since World War II, that the education benefits are still needed because technology keeps imposing new demands.

His association has only 800 dues-paying members, and Mr. Craig explained: "The Vietnam veteran feels so screwed over by everybody that he doesn't join anything."

Democratic Representatives Robert Cornell of Wisconsin, Robert Edgar of Pennsylvania, and Harold Ford of Tennessee dissented from the House Veterans' Affairs Committee report recommending termination of the GI bill.

Tax Income Higher

"For every $1 spent on GI educational benefits, at least $4 is realized in additional tax revenues from increased earnings resulting from increased education and training," the three representatives said.

They added: "There is no doubt that there are some savings in reduced unemployment compensation paid out to veterans who have used these benefits."

The House members also said that the Army discovered last month that one of every four persons it tested had enlisted to receive the GI bill benefits.

Guerrilla Clinic Found in Chile

SANTIAGO, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Military intelligence agents have uncovered surgical equipment with which a clandestine plastic-surgery clinic was to change the faces of anti-government guerrillas, the government Information Office said.

It said the equipment and a house set up as a clinic were to have been used by the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR).

The communiqué said that doctors involved in the project had been identified and one, an MIR member, was arrested.

Heredity Called Key in Heart Ills

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Heredity, not eating or smoking habits, is the prime cause of heart disease, according to Dr. Christiaan Barnard, the South African surgeon who performed the first successful heart-transplant operation on Dec. 3, 1967.

During a news conference at Edgewater Hospital, Dr. Barnard said that persons who attribute heart disease to obesity, high cholesterol levels and heavy smoking "don't know what they're talking about." He said that overeating and smoking are contributing factors rather than the major cause of heart disease. He added: "Anything in excess is bad."

Dr. Barnard, director of surgical research at Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town, has performed 14 heart transplants. He is touring the United States.

There's one smooth mellow Scotch Whisky with a fine pedigree.



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Obituaries

Joan Whitney Payson, Owned New York Mets

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Joan Whitney Payson, 72, who devoted her life to civic causes, racing stables and the New York Mets, died yesterday at New York Hospital.

Mrs. Payson, the principal owner of New York's National League baseball team, had been an invalid for several years. She entered the hospital in mid-June after suffering a stroke.

Mrs. Payson was a cherubic woman who inherited $100 million in the 1920s and lived in splendor. But she did it with a casual air and childlike glee—as the mistress of the Greentree Racing Stable, owner of the Mets, director of art galleries here and in Florida, financial angel of stage plays and hospitals and the matron of half a dozen homes from Saratoga Springs to Hobe Sound.

Cheerleader Boss

She was a familiar figure, sitting in the front box to the right of the Mets dugout wearing a floppy hat or a blue and orange baseball cap. She became the team's cheerleader and patron. When she traveled, she often went in her personal Pullman car, accompanied by two or three dachshunds, and she made certain that the Mets' insignia had been sewn on almost everything in sight.

When she was asked how large were her shareholdings in the Mets, she replied with a kind of innocent wonder: "Oh, I have no idea. I think it's 80 or 85 per cent."



UPI.

Joan Whitney Payson

She inherited the style and the money to sustain it from a family with a long tradition of public involvement.

She was the daughter of Helen Hay Whitney, whose father, John Hay, was an aide to Abraham Lincoln and secretary of state for William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

Her father was Payne Whitney, a man who paid $2,041,951 in income taxes in 1924, a time when income taxes were slight. Only Henry Ford and John D. Rockefeller paid more that year, which was the year Joan Whitney was married to Charles Shipman Payson, an industrialist from an old family in Portland, Maine. Three years later, Payne Whitney died, leaving an estate that was calculated at a quarter of a billion dollars.

Her brother, John Hay (Jock) Whitney, whom she joined in many family enterprises, became publisher of The New York Herald Tribune, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and co-owner of the Greentree Stable.

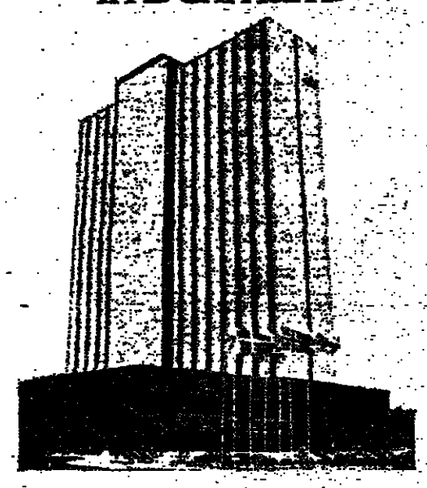
Paul Sullon

LIEGE, Belgium, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Belgian entertainer Paul Sullon, 55, died Friday. Mr. Sullon was known for his theater and musical hall appearances, TV programs and re-issuing of hit songs of the 1920s.

Boris Chukhanovsky

MOSCOW, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Boris Chukhanovsky, 77, the Soviet Union's first Polar pilot who flew missions over the Arctic Sea from 1924 to 1965 to report on ice conditions, has died, Tass reported.

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Ford Reportedly Told of Global Effect

Schmidt Warns on New York Fate

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany has told President Ford of his fear that New York City's fiscal crisis could have a "domino effect," striking at other financial centers as far away as Frankfurt and Zurich, officials in Washington said yesterday.

Mr. Schmidt spent almost three hours with Mr. Ford and other administration leaders Friday during a private visit to the capital. Mr. Schmidt returned to Bonn yesterday.

According to the well-placed officials, Mr. Schmidt found the President fully informed after a meeting with New York bankers about the plight of both New York City and State.

But the West German leader's suggestion that New York's situation had a potential impact well beyond the United States was something new for Mr. Ford, the officials said.

Mr. Schmidt had presented some of his views on New York in a news conference on Thursday. He said then that he considered the New York situation to be a problem with "international" implications.

But he was evidently more explicit Friday in his talks with Mr. Ford, Treasury Secretary William Simon and Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

He was said to have spoken of "a dangerous psychological effect" if the fiscal crisis persisted.

At the same time, Washington officials said, the West German leader acknowledged that it was not simple for federal authorities to intervene, since such action could invite other troubled cities to demand additional assistance from the federal government and set a burdensome precedent.

But he is understood to have warned that New York's troubles could result in bank failures, defaults on other public debts, the inability of New York or other cities to sell public bond issues and other chain-reaction effects.

Support of Thesis

To support his thesis on the interdependence of the international economic community in relation to the New York crisis, Mr. Schmidt cited the "enormous impact" of two bank failures last year.

One involved the Franklin National Bank of New York and the other the Herstatt Bank of Cologne. Mr. Schmidt reminded his Washington listeners that both bankruptcies had international repercussions. A fiscal collapse of New York, he was said to have told Mr. Ford and others, would result in a crisis of confidence well beyond the city limits.

Friday, after conferring at the White House, Mr. Schmidt met with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to discuss international economic problems.

Issue Not Raised

The problem of cost-sharing for maintaining 200,000 U.S. troops in West Germany was not raised with Mr. Schmidt by administration officials or by members of the Foreign Relations Committee.

For nearly 15 years, it was U.S. practice to demand that West Germany offset balance-of-payments deficits caused by the outflow of dollars for the troops, as part of the West German commitment to NATO.

From 1961 until last June 30, when the most recent "offset" agreement ran out, West Germany made payments totaling $10 billion. But an administration letter, sent to Mr. Schmidt last spring, requesting new talks on the matter, went unanswered for four months.

Addis Ababa Violence Ends; Regime Presses Crackdown

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 5 (WP).—Calm returned to the Ethiopian capital today following a night of sporadic shooting throughout this city as the military government continued to press its roundup of opponents, both leftists and royalists.

At least two students and a doctor, a supporter of the fallen monarchy, were believed to have been killed yesterday by security forces. Some reports put the death toll much higher for the last three days.

The government has not issued a statement on casualties in its current crackdown on opposition elements in the capital.

The exact number of arrests remains unknown but it is believed here that at least several hundred opponents of the military government—including Eritreans suspected of supporting the secessionist movement in northern Eritrea Province, leftist labor and student leaders and diehard monarchists—have been taken into custody by the army and police since the declaration of a state of emergency in the capital Tuesday.

The security forces have been breaking into homes, raiding bars and tracking down suspects in the streets in what appears to be a determined effort by the military government to eliminate opposition by the extreme left, mainly among students, teachers and labor-union leaders, and by rightist supporters of the former monarchy and the late Emperor Haile Selassie.

Among those arrested Friday was a well-known nobleman, Asmeron Wolde Ghiorgis Kahsai, who is a prime suspect in Thursday's bombing of the main telecommunications building here.

Deputies Support Moro on Trieste

ROME, Oct. 5 (AP).—The Chamber of Deputies has approved by a vote of 349 to 51 the settlement reached by Premier Aldo Moro's government with Yugoslavia in a border dispute which dated back to World War II. The neo-Fascist MSI party and a handful of other deputies—most of them from the border area—voted against the settlement.

The accord, which reflects a 1954 agreement, puts the port city of Trieste, with its population of 300,000 and its immediate surroundings, under permanent Italian jurisdiction. In return, Italy gives up claims to the Istrian Peninsula's northern district, which has been under Yugoslav control since the war.

The Italian Senate's approval, which is necessary before the government can sign the pact, is expected this week.

U.S. Judicial Accord Is Approved by Swiss

BERN, Oct. 5 (AP).—A U.S.-Swiss judicial assistance treaty that will permit a stepped-up fight against crime syndicates has been approved by both houses of the Swiss parliament.

The 41-article treaty was signed in May, 1973, and still requires congressional approval. It includes a clause which would help U.S. investigators track down funds supposedly held by mobsters in Swiss bank accounts.

3 Die on Spanish Bus

BADAJOZ, Spain, Oct. 5 (AP).—Three persons were killed and 33 injured, one seriously, when a passenger bus fell into a 30-foot-deep ravine near here yesterday.



United Press International.

IN WAKE OF EXPLOSIONS—A fire engulfs grain elevator in North Vancouver, British Columbia, following a series of blasts of undetermined origin. One man was missing and presumed dead, 16 were injured.

Irish Mediation Fails to Get Release of Dutch Executive

From Wire Dispatches

LIMERICK, Ireland, Oct. 5.—Irish police expressed confidence today that the kidnapped Dutch industrialist Tiede Herrema was still alive despite the passing of the deadline for his "execution" and the collapse of mediation attempts.

A police spokesman said they believed the 11:30 a.m. deadline set by the abductors of Mr. Herrema, the managing director of the giant Dutch-owned Ferenka Co., had been extended.

But the spokesman said there had been no direct confirmation from the gang that seized Mr. Herrema Friday outside his Limerick home.

The kidnappers demanded the release of three Irish Republican Army prisoners and said they would "execute" Mr. Herrema if this was not done within 48 hours.

Authorities said efforts to secure Mr. Herrema's release broke down today when two of the imprisoned IRA members, Kevin Mallon and Jim Hyland, refused to sign documents that would have dissociated them from the kidnapping and appealed for Mr. Herrema to be freed.

According to a representative of Sinn Fein, the IRA's legal political wing, the two men said they would not discuss the matter because the authorities at Portlaoise Prison refused to let them speak to a mediation delegation outside the hearing of prison officials.

The four-man delegation then left the prison, headed by a Protestant clergyman, the Rev. William Arlow, who had come to the Irish Republic's capital from his home near Belfast in Northern Ireland. The delegation was completed by three Sinn Fein members.

Mr. Arlow was a successful mediator in bringing about the IRA Provisionals' cease-fire in the North in February. He arrived today in a private jet placed at his disposal by Akzo, the parent company of the Ferenka steel plant in Limerick.

Re-Education Seminars Are Method

Pathet Lao Eliminating Opposition

By Fox Butterfield

VIENTIANE, Laos, Oct. 5 (NYT).—A few days ago a village woman who sells vegetables in the market here was making a joke about the Pathet Lao to another vendor. A Pathet Lao soldier overheard her and hustled her off to jail.

Two hours later the woman, weeping hysterically, was released after she had promised to attend further re-education seminars like those that nearly everyone in Laos, from farmer to Cabinet minister, is preoccupied with, often from morning until night.

The incident and the seminars are part of the Pathet Lao's intensive effort to create a highly disciplined and mobilized society since it took power here in May. At the time, the old Royal Army and the coalition government created by the 1973 peace agreement collapsed with virtually no resistance.

Communist Victories

In some ways, at least, the transformation gives the appearance of being gradual and restrained, especially by comparison with what followed the Communist victories in Cambodia and South Vietnam.

Pathet Lao officials, who effectively control all government ministries, despite the continued presence of ministers of the old coalition government, declined repeated requests to explain their policies to Western reporters.

The holdover Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, insisted in an interview that the Pathet Lao was carrying out "a revolution in the Lao way."

"Not one drop of blood has been spilled," said the graying Premier, who has been stripped of all power.

No former opponents of the Pathet Lao are known to have been executed, few persons have been forced back to the countryside and the old government is, theoretically, still in place. The U.S. Embassy remains open—the only one in Indochina. Western magazines are still on sale and hippies still wander Vientiane's dusty streets.

Political Tolerance

But in this gentle, drowsy country, which has a long tradition of political tolerance—throughout the war both the Pathet Lao and the North Vietnamese were permitted to keep missions here—the changes that have occurred are extraordinary. It seems clear that the Pathet Lao is moving inexorably to eradicate all vestiges of opposition, however slight.

Last week, a respected neutralist politician, Bong Souvannavong, who was long known as a critic of U.S. involvement here and an advocate of reconciliation with the Pathet Lao, was arrested after he objected to forced attendance at the re-education classes. When his daughters and followers held a small demonstration in his support, they, too, were jailed.

Bong Souvannavong has since been charged with "colluding with the CIA" and has reportedly been flown in a Soviet plane to the Communists' isolated headquarters in Samneua, in the northern reaches of the country.

The plane is one of 300 to 500 that the Russians are operating for the Pathet Lao, replacing Air America, the airline that worked for the Laotian government with funds supplied by the CIA.

As a result of pressures like those on Bong Souvannavong, there is a palpable atmosphere of disquiet in Vientiane.

More than 100,000 persons are estimated to have fled to neighboring Thailand, including most of the few doctors and many teachers and businessmen.

"It is very quiet at night now and people do not like to go out," remarked a taxi driver who, lacking customers, has switched to working in the market. "Many people are afraid."

The main Pathet Lao effort to establish control and remodel society has been the seminars. In Vientiane they seem to consist of lengthy anti-U.S. lectures by trained propaganda officials and sessions in which participants are required to repeat answers from printed materials described as "conclusions of our research seminar."

'Not Suitable'

In a seminar for employees of hotels and airline offices, the participants' homes and belongings were searched to check for excess wealth and "signs of all fashion that is not suitable for Laos and that was brought in by the American imperialists . . . to intoxicate the Lao people."

Other measures used by the Pathet Lao to enforce its power over the population of 3 million, half of whom are non-Lao mountain tribesmen, include these:

- More than 3,000 officers from the rank of major to general in the old army, or virtually its entire senior officer corps, have been taken to Samneua for special seminars. None have come back, prompting rumors that they never will.
- The rest of the 60,000-man army has been disarmed and turned into labor gangs assigned to construction projects in Vientiane or road work in the countryside.
- All banks have been closed and it has been impossible to withdraw money since the Pathet Lao occupied them Sept. 8. In addition, civil servants had their salaries cut by half.

The three French managers of the Banque de l'Indochine, a once-powerful French bank, have been locked inside the institution since the banks were occupied by the Pathet Lao. Originally the Communists explained that they were conducting audits to see who had smuggled out money and who had amassed fortunes. The audit is now completed and the three men have had no word on their fate.

As for Prince Souvanna, who has sought for years to navigate a middle course between the Pathet Lao and their North Vietnamese allies on the one hand and the rightist politicians and their U.S. backers on the other, he said in the interview that he would retire after National Assembly elections to be held in April.

In the meantime, the 74-year-old Premier, who suffered a heart attack last year, reads the few official documents sent to him in his modern whitewashed residence on the banks of the Mekong.

Saigon Assails U.S. Plan to Send Back Refugees

TOKYO, Oct. 5 (AP).—South Vietnam has "condemned" the United States for planning to repatriate 1,600 Vietnamese refugees without Saigon's consent, a Hanoi radio broadcast reported today.

The United States announced last week that it would allow the refugees to sail from Guam aboard a boat bound for Saigon.

The Hanoi broadcast, quoting Saigon's press agency, said South Vietnam warned the United States of serious consequences. It said the Saigon government wants an early end to the "tragic division" of tens of thousands of Vietnamese families.

But, the broadcast said, "to give permission for the Vietnamese to return is the sovereign right of Vietnam and the United States has no right to force the matter."

Cambodian Rice Plans

BANGKOK, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Cambodia will triple its rice production and become an exporter of the grain, Radio Phnom Penh said today.

It said that beginning next year the country "will produce three tons of rice a hectare in an arable area covering 2 million hectares." The overall production will be 6 million tons, "with 2 million tons for internal consumption and 4 million for exports," it said.

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Spurning the Communists

Two Lives Reflect Upheaval in Lisbon

By Flora Lewis

LISBON (NYT).—Vera Lagoa was not arrested last month, as she had expected. But she is ready anyway, as is her friend, Fernanda Leitao.

Their situation, background and attitudes reflect what has happened in Portugal and give an insight into the initial popularity of the Communist party after the revolution of April 25 of last year and the abrupt turn of the tide in the last few weeks.

Both women are intellectuals, writers, well acquainted with *Portugal's political and military leaders; both had strong sympathies with the Communists struggling underground against the former dictatorship and both have become open critics of what has happened here since the revolution.*

The best known is Vera Lagoa, whom policemen came to fetch with a car, a *jeepload of soldiers* and a prison van last month. She was not at home. She was in the northern city of Oporto.

Later, the Supreme Council of *the Revolution considered her case and, after a divided vote, the military security command issued* a warrant. "I heard, unofficially but from a good source," she said, *referring to the President*, that "Costa Gomes threatened to resign if the warrant wasn't issued."

Prison in Style

Her crime was disrespect for the President, Francisco da Costa Gomes, still against the law on the statute books that remains in force from the days of the dictatorship. She had written in the newspaper Tempo what many had been saying in gossip, that the President is called "Mr. Cork" *because he bobs around on* all sides of politics and that he had disappointed and deceived the country.

When she heard about the warrant, Miss Lagoa returned secretly to Lisbon to consult her lawyer and prepare to turn herself in. "I packed my bags, my typewriter and my toiletries kit, putting in three different kinds of eau de cologne just to irritate the police," she said. "I arranged to take along my hairdresser, my secretary, a whole suite of people *and go to prison in style.*"

A popular columnist, whose real name is Maria Armanda Falcao, she is the former wife of a long-time Communist and was secretary to the murdered Portuguese rebel Humberto Delgado.

"My father, my husband, my son were political prisoners under the old regime," she said. "Everybody knows I'm anti-Fascist."

Her lawyer advised her not to turn herself in to the military security command because it had *no real right to issue a warrant*, but to the judicial police. While they were considering what the lawyer called "the strictly correct procedure," the new information minister, Antonio de Almeida Santos, announced that the warrant was illegal and that Miss Lagoa would be "notified" if a judicial warrant was issued.

Simple Jail Kit

Her friend, Fernanda Leitao, is *the editor of a new Bible newspaper*, O Templario, and she has also prepared a jail kit, but much simpler.

"I'm 38," said Miss Leitao, "and I've *never lived* in freedom."

"My dear," broke in Miss Lagoa, "I'm 57 and I've never known it."

"But now," said Miss Leitao, "I realize both Salazar and Vasco Gonçalves had much less liberty than I." Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves is the recently deposed pro-Communist premier.

"I could go to the theater, the ballet, the café, see my friends," she said, adding: "They didn't go out, didn't drink or smoke. I wonder if they were as much political cases as psychological cases."

"But Salazar was ugly," Miss Lagoa said. Then, referring to Alvaro Cunhal, the Communist leader, she added: "Cunhal is handsome; he's intelligent. They say he was rejected by a rich girl in his youth. He remained a bachelor all his life. Now he's trying to make the whole country miserable."

"What I want for all Portuguese is a chance to live a civilized life, to laugh; a socialist democracy, why not?" said Miss Leitao.

'No Sense of Humor'

Speaking of the Communists, Miss Lagoa said: "They have no sense of humor. I never argued about politics with my husband, I admired him too much. But *now I am vaccinated; they duped* us."

"I'm not against the left, I'm not anti-Communist," said Miss Leitao. "I worked with them a *long, long time.* That was the big trap of the anti-Fascist front."

"I'm not anti-Communist a bit," said Miss Lagoa, "but I won't be deceived anymore, or *dominated. I was very sympa*thetic with the Communists, but they cured me. Now I'm with the Socialists." Speaking of the Communists and extreme left, she said: "They called us criminals for winning the elections"—last April.

"Now is the first time that we have a little hope. But it's the same President. I have no confidence in him."

"They just don't understand the people, especially in the north," said Miss Leitao, who lives about 100 miles north of Lisbon. "When the people saw how things were going, they got angry and showed it."



Associated Press.

FARMERS CONVERGE ON LISBON—A line of tractors carrying farm workers from the Portuguese countryside heads toward a rally sponsored by trade unions. Banner at head of procession says "Forward to agrarian reform."

The Tagus Separates the Land Reformers

All Portugal Is Divided Into Two Parts

By Robert Halloway

LISBON (IHT).—Farmers in southern Portugal fear that the moderate new government is about to dismantle the agrarian-reform program started last spring.

Workers in Communist-run cooperative farms and the south's seven regional reform centers suspect that Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Antonio Lopes Cardoso *is committed to returning* some of the land expropriated from capitalist owners. Mr. Cardoso is one of four Socialists in the Cabinet, which includes only one Communist.

Many cooperatives were set up with the threat of force—though rarely with any violence—and with only token regard for expropriation laws passed by previous governments since the coup d'état in April of last year.

Some, like the model cooperative at Grandola, 75 miles south of Lisbon, are patrolled at night by armed vigilantes, even in strongly Communist areas.

Although the workers' suspicions are probably unfounded, Mr. Cardoso will almost certainly oppose the creation of new cooperatives. Like the pro-Communist government of the last premier, Gen. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, he may threaten legal action against farmers who seize big estates without permission, or he may refuse them agricultural credits.

The existing cooperatives are all in the *four provinces south* of the River Tagus and cover between a third and half the farmland.

They face competition from private holdings and also have to deal with private transporters and wholesalers who are, to put it mildly, reluctant to further the aims of Communism.

Inflation Threat

An additional threat is inflation, running at about 14 per cent a year. Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo has said that he will extend credits and grants, but will give top priority to boosting industrial investment and reducing unemployment.

Socialist party leader Mario Soares admitted in a recent interview that this entailed the risk of pushing inflation up, but said it was a risk "that had to be taken."

It is a commonplace in Portugal that what happened on April 25 last year was not a revolution, but the removal of obstacles to the revolution.

Those who work on the cooperatives insist that the revolution will be accomplished only when all forms of private ownership are abolished. They describe the importing of Swedish potatoes and—almost incredibly—of Soviet sardines as "economic sabotage."

Leading Socialists, however, like Mr. Soares's personal aide, Vitor Crespo, *maintain* that Portugal will not realize its potential *self-sufficiency* in agriculture just because "bands of squatters" take over the *latifundias in the south.*

The Gonçalves government tried to protect the cooperatives by fixing the price of corn, oats and barley. One of its last acts was to give subsidies of 20 and 30 per cent to medium and small farmers for fertilizers.

Mr. Crespo said that this was merely frittering away money, since there was no plan at government level and the cooperative workers were ignorant in administration.

The roots of mutual mistrust lie more in widely different social backgrounds than in an *ideological conflict.*

The workers on the Soisa cooperative near Evora, in upper Alentejo, are barely literate former farmhands. They point out with *justifiable pride* that they have started to till vast tracts of land left idle by absentee landlords.

They work an eight-hour day, receiving a regular monthly wage of 5,000 escudos (about $176), compared with an average of 2,000 escudos for seasonal work before the 2,500-acre cooperative was set up after the abortive countercoup in March.

The cooperative's president, Pelo Seguin, denied that the five-man committee elected by the 52 workers lacked managerial expertise.

Those who lacked experience, he said, were the agronomists and technicians at the Evora center, some of whom had never done field work.

Reform Needed

Typical of Mr. Seguin's impatience with Lisbon technocrats was his attitude to the Education Ministry's national program for "work-oriented literacy." He and his fellow workers were too busy for such cultural niceties, he said.

Mr. Crespo and the Socialist party's economic planners do not underestimate the importance of agrarian reform. Indeed, they emphasize that unless Portugal can achieve self-sufficiency in agriculture, all talk of national independence (from NATO and the European Economic Community, for example) is hot air.

But they say that there is no alternative at present to a mixed economy.

How, Mr. Crespo asked, can you nationalize thousands of small transporters? Similarly, it would be self-defeating to try to organise the *minifundias* north of the Tagus into cooperatives.

The agricultural map of Portugal reveals not one, but *two* nations.

It is impossible to compare the effectiveness of the two systems, since few cooperatives have yet worked a *full* year, *from harvest* to harvest. What production figures exist are, moreover, contested by those with political axes to grind.

About 40 per cent of the active population of Portugal works on the land. Half of them see the cooperative system as the sole hope and any alternative as a threat.

The other half cling jealously to small holdings, which are handed down from father to son, equating Communism with fascism.

To win their common confidence may be Mr. Cardoso's most difficult task.

In Strike Violence

Washington Post's Squeeze Takes Toll

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The bitter labor-management trouble at The Washington Post that briefly silenced the nation's seventh largest newspaper last week is part of a general struggle for survival in the publishing industry, according to officials on both sides of the dispute here.

Newspaper after newspaper across the country, The New York Times included, has reacted to the mounting financial pressure of wage and price increases by seeking to introduce automatic equipment in both editorial and production departments and by demanding greater productivity from employees. In the production operations, particularly, there has been a drive to cut costs by eliminating overtime and featherbedding.

The difference here that has catapulted the Post dispute to national attention is that there has been violence and industrial sabotage. The Post's night shift of pressmen last Wednesday began a strike by vandalizing and disabling all 72 of its presses. The pressroom may not be operable for another week.

According to Mark Meagher, a former senior vice-president for finance of the McGraw Hill Book Co. who became The Post's executive vice-president and general manager in 1973, the labor-management tension at the newspaper "to some extent relates to the fact that for years and years and years, in negotiations with the Pressmen's Union, we have bent over backward to accommodate them."

Production Delays

At a news conference at The Post on Wednesday, Mr. Meagher said, "We have not sought much change" in union rules and contractual working conditions that have resulted in what the company views as wasteful resorts to time-and-a-half overtime pay and to delays in production in the pressroom by workers anxious to receive overtime.

"We've given the unions what they wanted," Mr. Meagher said, when asked about the causes of the unusual demonstration of anti-management hatred. "Unfortunately, the kind of activity you have seen—not just the threat of it—has tended to result in settlements that are uneconomical to the company, and we can't have that. Our situation isn't as good as it was 10 years ago and we must restrict some of the practices for economic reasons."

As for union charges that such words amount to a "declaration of war" and "union busting," Mr. Meagher replied, referring to the disabled presses, that "you talk of busting things up—you've seen evidence of who is busting things up."

The Post says that a corporate profit margin that averaged 15 per cent of gross income in recent terms has fallen to 9 per cent and is still declining. This is threatening the "continued excellence" of the newspaper, its executives say. But the notion that profitability must be restored by reducing labor costs, chiefly in the production trades, falls on deaf ears in the craft unions. As Mr. Meagher said repeatedly last week, many pressmen have become used to overtime pay that in a few cases has doubled the $15,000 a year base pay to $30,000.

Drastic Changes

James Dugan, the Local 6 president, said at a news conference Saturday that it was his and other unionists' belief that The Post "wished to provoke this strike to get from us things they couldn't get any other way, by bargaining or through arbitration. We're not seeking any breakthrough in a new contract. But they send us these drastic changes—things in our contract that have been there for years—in an attempt to destroy our union."

One "drastic change," according to Mr. Dugan, was attempted before the current contract dispute began. The Post acknowledges that it tried in December to reduce overtime costs in the pressroom by placing 36 men on a "substitute" status, meaning that they could be called in at straight-time pay to perform work long done by "regulars" at time-and-a-half.

In what Mr. Meagher referred to as "a brouhaha," press runs were delayed by angry unionists and the matter finally was taken to court here, where a federal judge last spring ordered the 36 men reinstated and the matter referred to arbitration. It is still in arbitration and is, therefore, only temporarily resolved.

Eighteen of the 36 men placed on "sub" status nine months ago, and not restored to work until May, were on duty in The Post pressroom sometime after 4 p.m. Wednesday when what the company calls the "systematic, pre-planned destruction" of its printing plant began. A pressroom foreman who tried to stop it was beaten and reportedly threatened with injury or death if he reported the names of the vandals.

"It is unfortunate," Mr. Dugan said Saturday, "that evidently some of our men let their emotions cloud their normally good judgment." He said, "They acted out of frustration."

Talks to Resume

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP).—Striking pressmen and The Washington Post will resume negotiations this week in an effort to end the strike, The Post appeared in abbreviated editions during the weekend.

Helicopters ferried news and advertising copy to five sympathetic newspapers within 150 miles of Washington where the papers were printed and trucked back for late delivery here.

The Search for Inner Peace Is a $20-Million-a-Year Industry in U.S.

By Eugene L. Meyer

WASHINGTON (WP).—Rose Reed, who was recently divorced and "doing some personal questing to get in touch with my spiritual nature," paid $125 here recently for a course in Transcendental Meditation.

She thus joined more than 600,000 Americans who have made Transcendental Meditation one of the largest and fastest-growing movements of the 1970s and a $20-million-a-year business in the United States alone.

According to its advocates, Transcendental Meditation causes direct physical effects: oxygen consumption decreases, metabolism slows down and brain waves become more synchronous. After practicing TM, people have more physical energy, are more mentally alert and generally more relaxed and better able to cope with the pressures of modern life, it is argued.

When Maharishi Mahesh Yogi introduced TM to the United States 16 years ago, he talked a lot about the practice expanding consciousness. Then, he realized that the *American public is more interested* in getting to sleep at night and getting rid of high blood pressure: so more and more information about TM is being presented in terms of science.

Oral Tradition

TM differs from other forms of meditation, an official said, because it involves "neither concentration nor contemplation." The technique "is as old as *mankind*," he continued. "It's an oral tradition," learned by the Maharishi from the late Jai Guru Dev in the Himalaya mountains, and now personally passed on to TM teachers by the bearded guru, "in order to keep the purity of the tradition."

TM, taught by an army of 6,000 in the United States, is technically a nonprofit and, therefore, tax-exempt business that, nonetheless, holds large amounts of real estate throughout the country—and halfway around the globe.

The disciples of Maharishi found a suitable site: 5,000 acres in California in the mountains overlooking the Pacific Ocean near the opulent castle built by William Randolph Hearst at San Simeon.

The disciples wanted the tract for their North American "Capital of the Dawn of the Age of Enlightenment" and they offered $3 million for it.

It was the gesture of a movement that thinks big and has the assets to back it up.

The TM movement has grown from only 25,000 persons a few years ago practicing in the United States to more than 600,000 today, and an estimated 1 million worldwide. The TM organization comes complete with *organizational trappings of corporate America*: computerized mailings, high-speed communications links, even a well-turned medical and life insurance plan for its employees.

It operates almost entirely on the course fees it charges—up to $125 a person for the one-hour basic instruction in Transcendental Meditation, $20 to $30 a day for weekend retreats, $500 for monthlong residence courses, $45 for the 33 videotaped "Science of Creative Intelligence" course and up to $1,800 for three-month TM teaching training in Europe.

From its course offerings, the movement collected nearly $20 million last year and $40 million from 1970 through last year, in the *United States alone. All of it is tax-exempt.* The figures used in this series were obtained from publicly available tax records or from internal audits supplied by the movement itself.

In the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 of last year, TM's World Plan Executive Council-U.S. received more than $14 million—including $12.4 million in course fees, $250,000 in tax-deductible donations, nearly $1 million from the sale of educational materials, and *$62,000 from interest income.*

Maharishi International University, a four-year college at Fairfield, Iowa, centering on TM and the Science of Creative Intelligence, collected $4.4 million more.

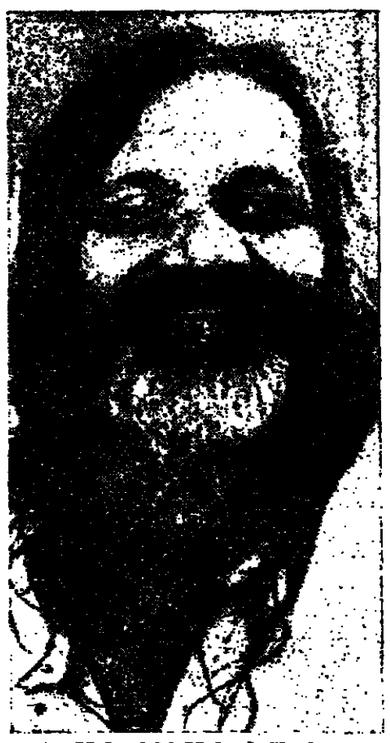
Low-Paid Volunteers

Fees pay the U.S. movement's 6,000 teachers, and feed and house many of the hundreds of low-paid fulltime TM workers. These persons are classified as "volunteers," according to movement lawyers, so that their room and board are not taxable.

The fees also pay mortgages and rent on TM-owned or leased properties across the country. And they are used to provide free European trips for TM teachers, about a $1-million subsidy in fiscal 1974.

According to TM financial statements, the World Plan Executive Council-U.S. also contributed $1.9 million to support the Switzerland-based International Transcendental Meditation movement last year. WPEC-U.S. subsidized Maharishi International University in fiscal years 1973 and 1974, to the tune of $3.3 million in grants and interest-free loans.

Since most of the movement's revenues are spent as they come in, very little is invested with the exception of some short-term certificates of deposit.



Maharishi Mahesh Yogi.

Course fees collected at every TM center in the United States are sent to the movement's national headquarters in Los Angeles, and from there divided up this way:

Half goes to the local TM centers to pay expenses and teacher salaries, which are generally modest. Ten per cent is used for printing materials, 10 per cent for national administrative overhead, 15 per cent into an advance training fund for TM teachers' European trips and 15 per cent for expansion.

The TM movement's expanding—and heavily mortgaged—empire has come to include the following:

• Maharishi International University, formerly Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa, being acquired for $2.5 million. MIU was established in 1972 and was located in Goleta, Calif., until its move in September of last year to Iowa.

• Maharishi European Research University (MERU), established this year at Weggis, Switzerland, with an electro-encephalographic (EEG) laboratory to investigate "the neurophysiology of enlightenment." MERU's success, a movement press release says, "will be marked by lack of problems in all fields of life and in society as a whole."

Educational Television

• A commercial nonprofit "educational" television station, KSCI Channel 18 in Los Angeles, licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to begin broadcasting 56 hours a week this fall. The TM movement is committed to leasing $950,000 worth of broadcasting equipment for KSCI. The top staff salary is $6,000, according to documents filed with the FCC. Much of the programming will be about TM and the theoretical Science of Creative Intelligence.

• Undeveloped parcels of 160 acres in the mountains above Santa Barbara, Calif., and 57 acres in Rusk, Texas.

• A large publishing operation (MIU Press) with four presses and 55 employees, located at Livingston Manor, N.Y.

• Television production studios, audio equipment and a film laboratory, with equipment worth a total of $2 million, also at Livingston Manor. World Plan Television Productions, according to movement literature, ships more than 1,000 hourlong video cassettes monthly to TM centers around the world, has produced more than 300 tapes for Maharishi International University and duplicated about 10,000 copies of the 32-tape course in "The Science of Creative Intelligence."

• Faded resorts turned into temples of meditation, called "*forest academies*," including Kickapoo Lodge at Lake Texarkana, Texas, which is leased; the 460-acre Waldemere Hotel complex at Livingston Manor, N.Y., acquired for $1.7 million; Hoberg's, a former big resort in the mountains northeast of San Francisco, bought for $358,000; a desert health spa east of Los Angeles at San Jacinto, once frequented by movie stars.

• About 375 "city academies," centers for the teaching of TM. Centers in Berkeley, Calif.; Burlington, Vt.; Columbus, Ohio; New Orleans, and Cambridge and Worcester, Mass., are *movement-owned*. The rest are leased.

They are called "World Plan Centers" because the movement regards TM as more than a way to make individuals stress-free, more productive and happier. In January, 1972, the Maharishi declared that the widespread practice of TM could also achieve seven general goals for mankind.

Goals of the World Plan are to develop the full potential of individuals, improve governmental achievements, realize "the highest ideal" of education, eliminate age-old problems of crime "and all behavior that brings unhappiness to the family of man," maximize "intelligent use" of the environment, "bring fulfillment to the economic aspirations of individuals and society," and achieve the "spiritual goals of mankind in this generation."

It is a prescription, TM leaders say, that could fit almost any economic or political system and that does not endorse or reject any.

The World Plan administrative headquarters are in Seelisburg, Switzerland, but resorts in Switzerland, France and Spain have been rented out-of-season to house Maharishi and his followers who receive his personal instruction in teaching the ancient technique.

Maharishi (said to mean "Great Teacher" in Sanskrit) is said to be in his 60s, the product of an affluent Indian family of military caste and a formal university education in physics.

Maharishi says that he learned TM from the late Jai Guru Dev, to whom he has referred as "His Divinity," during several years spent in the Himalayas. To keep the teaching "pure," Maharishi and his movement maintain, only specially trained TM teachers can impart the technique and bestow the proper meaningless word, called a "mantra," on each meditator. It is the mental repetition of the "mantra" during two 20-minute meditations daily that is supposed to produce positive effects.

The TM movement is "not at all democratic," according to "National Media Representative" Peter Black. "Maharishi is very conservative. He believes in a strong military, a hierarchical structure."

Maharishi's retinue includes about 125 independently wealthy young adults, mostly Americans, who "hang around in a kind of studentship atmosphere," according to Mr. Black. They are also dispatched by Maharishi around the world at their own expense spreading the word about TM and pursuing the goal of one World Plan Center for every million persons.

Maharishi has no legal, official or paid relationship with the U.S. TM movement, which operates under the corporate umbrella of World Plan Executive Council-U.S.

But whenever there is a disagreement, according to Bert Walton, who worked for several months in the U.S. headquarters in Los Angeles, Maharishi is reached through the movement's telex network in Switzerland and asked to resolve the dispute.

Year of Fulfillment

As the TM movement began to mushroom, Maharishi declared 1972 the Year of the World Plan, 1973 the Year of Action for the World Plan, last year the Year of Achievement for the World Plan and this year the Year of Fulfillment for the World Plan.

This unfolding timetable is based on the belief that 1 per cent of the population meditating will have a salutary impact on the rest, what his followers call "the Maharishi effect."

This effect was demonstrated, TM leaders say, by a survey of 240 U.S. cities where at least 1 per cent are meditators: crime dropped an average of 17 per cent.

To sell TM, the Science of Creative Intelligence, and the World Plan, the movement combines Eastern tradition with Western technology. The marketing approach involves extensive use of color videotape cassettes, books and pamphlets, records such as "Something Great Is Happening" by "The Natural Tendency," posters and pictures of Maharishi and his late teacher, Jai Guru Dev, suitable for wall-framing or desktop display.

The TM movement employs no outside public relations firm. It does not have to. Its built-in sales force includes teachers, full-time "volunteers" and state coordinators, who talk in terms of numerical "initiation" goals.

And the movement has another mechanism for expansion: teacher training is a required course for all students at Maharishi International University.

Those in charge of the far-flung TM empire are mostly young, in their mid-20s to early 30s, and entrusted with responsibilities normally reserved for older people. Jerry Jarvis, a former reporter-researcher for Congressional Quarterly in Washington and president of the World Plan Executive Council-U.S., is at 41 one of the oldest of the paid staff.

Many of the corporate trustees, however, are older men of means with established careers outside the movement in science, business or academia.

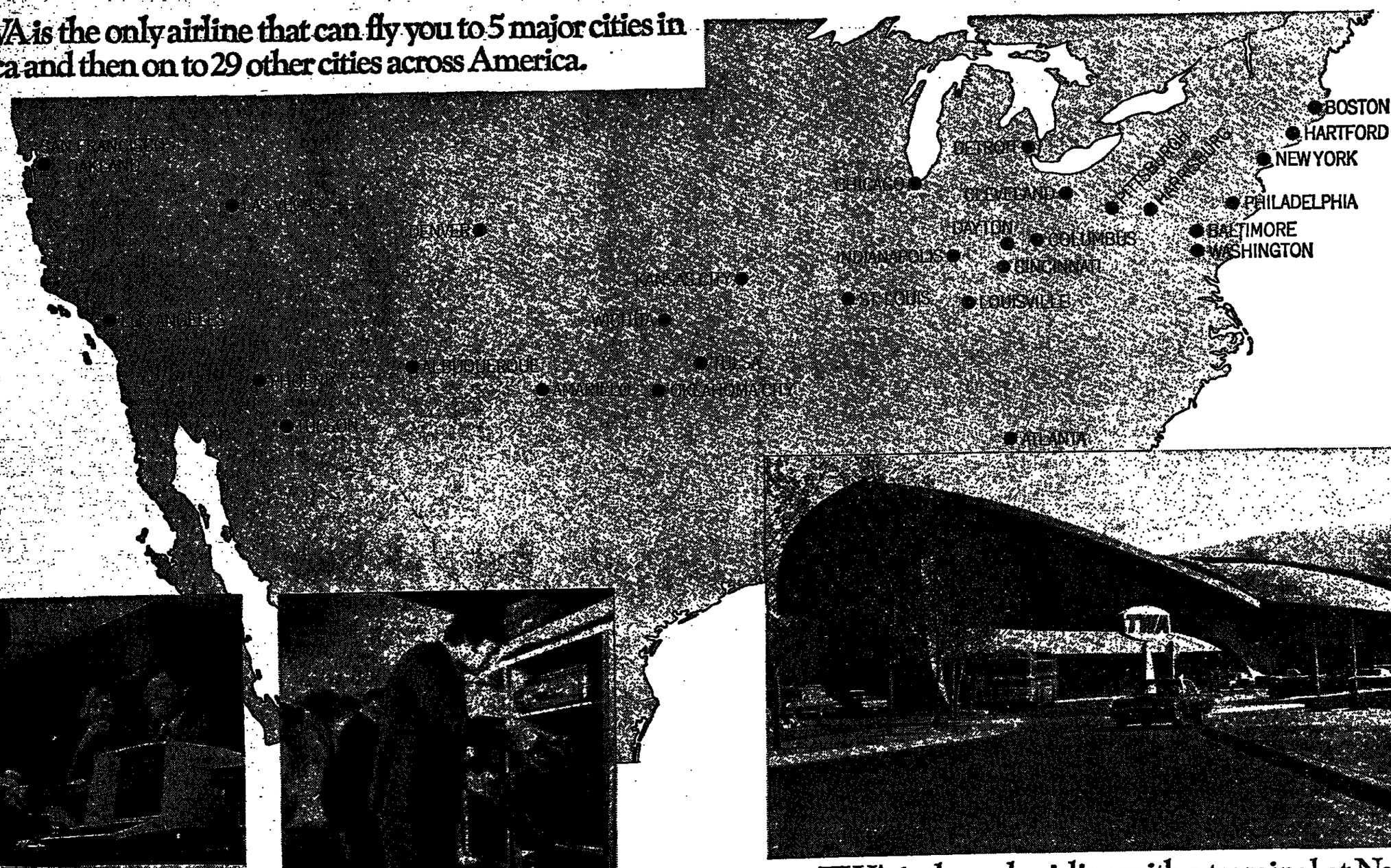
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هكذا من الأصل

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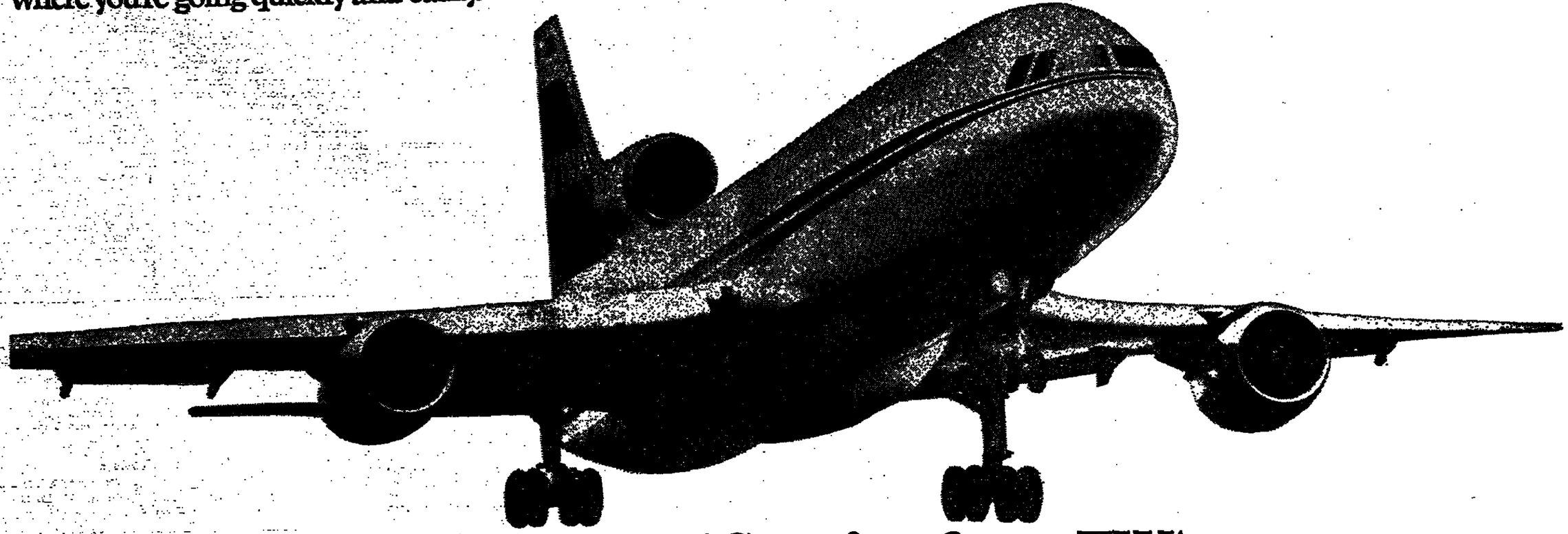
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Trans World Service from TWA.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 8— Monday, October 6, 1975 *

The New York Domino

Whatever may be thought of the domino theory with respect to international politics, there are many mentions of it lately in the field of international economics. And much of the discussion revolves about New York City, whose towering skyline and toppling fiscal position give both dramatic effect and financial plausibility to the domino metaphor.

For a variety of reasons, economic and political, the Ford administration has sought to walk on the other side of the road past the wounded metropolis. New York City's plight served as a warning against unsound fiscal policies as well as a come-uppance for that Baghdad-on-the-Hudson which is, in varying degrees, envied and disliked by much of the rest of the United States. Mr. Ford could elicit applause in Middle America by criticism of New York; his secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Simon, could cite it as an example of what he was trying to avoid in Washington.

But Gov. Hugh Carey of New York knew that his office had certain direct responsibilities in the case of the city—and he is learning that state bonds are beginning to feel the impact of the city's dilemma. Mayors of other cities in the nation recognize that much of what applies to New York's situation also affects them: shifts in population from inner cities to suburban areas; escalating costs of civic services (complicated if not compounded by increasing unionization of city employees); the acute problem of high relief costs and a more restricted property tax base. So Mr. Simon, while still restricting federal intervention in the problem to a "study" of the situation, has been compelled to admit that the New York City crisis may have "psychological effects" that could produce a "domino effect" upon the general market for government bonds.

Moreover, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany has developed the international implications of the New York City case to Mr. Ford, Mr. Simon and Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. He pointed out that the collapse of such banks as the Franklin National, of Long Island, and the Herstatt Bank of Cologne had broad repercussions; if a similar fate overtook New York City, the ripples would be wider, higher and more destructive in the world.

All of this might have been foreseen in Washington long before matters reached their present gravity. If the world is—as more and more recognize today, and as the United States is making a central part of its policy—interdependent, surely the United States, despite its federal system, cannot be regarded as a conglerie of isolated fiscal communities, which must be made to bear the fruits of their own ineptitude or the results of national and state policies in isolation. The fact that New York City is the major financial and cultural center of the United States and, through the presence of the United Nations, a true world capital, is less important in this respect than the intertwining of economic interest that makes every city a vital part of a whole nation.

Lisbon: Still in Crisis

There was never a chance that either the Portuguese Communists and their military allies or the tiny but militant factions even further to the left would accept without struggle the momentous events of the last few weeks that have turned the country back toward moderation, and democracy. In all probability, the far left has lost its chance to take over Portugal; but the unrest in Lisbon of the past few days gives warning of the mischief it still can generate, particularly in the armed forces.

Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevédo acted clumsily when he ordered troops to occupy Lisbon radio and television stations in an effort to end a near-monopoly of far left control over the stations, which in some cases the Communists had seized by force. Some of the soldiers had obviously been indoctrinated by the far left; others were unsophisticated enough to be won over by the Communist argument that they were being used to destroy freedom of the airwaves, rather than to insure fair play.

In any event, the spectacle of soldiers seizing either newspapers or broadcasting stations evokes grim memories; and the whole operation was not only easy to discredit but quickly became a public exhibition of the deep divisions still existing inside certain sectors of the armed forces. Adm. Azevedo's top priority is clearly the reimposition of discipline throughout the military and the setting out of clear lines of authority, especially in the volatile Lisbon area.

The Communists were shorn of undue power in the government with the ouster of Gen. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves as premier and in the armed forces by the ascendancy of strongly anti-Communist officers in a revamped military council. In the labor unions, they have lost ground steadily to democratic forces through free elections. It is mostly their monopoly of important press and broadcasting facilities in Lisbon that enables them still to harass and obstruct the moderate military-civilian coalition government.

Such obstructionism is dangerous primarily because it diverts the energies of the government from economic problems that have grown to staggering proportions during 17 months of drift, indecision and reckless nationalization of industries. The Communists cannot govern but, ironically, they and their allies might still be capable of fueling a chaos out of which the return of a rightist dictatorship—which they profess to fear—could become a possibility.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Intelligence Inquiry

The agreement between the White House and the House Select Committee on Intelligence barring unilateral release of classified information indicates that the nation's vital intelligence operations can be protected while Congress effectively investigates abuses, violations of the law and efficiency of intelligence procedures.

Some damage to the country's image abroad and even to national security interests may be inevitable as the Senate and House investigations proceed; but that is a price that evidently must be paid at this time if the nation's multiple intelligence organizations—and the high administration officials who have supervised them—are to be thoroughly examined with an eye to improvement of practices and procedures in the future.

Few responsible citizens would challenge the need for an American intelligence service, the best in fact that can be shaped. Congress now has an opportunity to take part in the restructuring of the American intelligence community and, even more important, of its own future role in providing oversight. What is needed is a single joint committee of both houses of Congress that can exercise the kind of power and discretion that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has during most of its years of existence.

Recent legislation unfortunately requires six separate committees of Congress—and about 50 congressmen and, probably, twice that number of aides—to be informed of every covert activity that the CIA undertakes. There is no rational need for this procedure or for revelations to be made about the details of intelligence organizations or methods—including identification of sources and agents—that could enable possible adversaries to outwit them.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Indonesia and Timor

Developments in Timor can no longer be left to drag on, as the sufferings of the people continue to increase and the burden for Indonesia continues to become heavier. And now Fretilin, with its propaganda agitation, has managed to harm Indonesia's image by manipulation of facts resulting in a demonstration against the Indonesian embassy in Canberra.

For that reason Indonesian students urged the government to take firm steps. Of course, various ways can be followed suited to the present situation. For example, through joint efforts with ASEAN countries, Australia and New Zealand, which are directly interested in the problem. Or Indonesia can act alone with agreement and support of these countries.

—From Angkatan Bersentaja, Jakarta.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

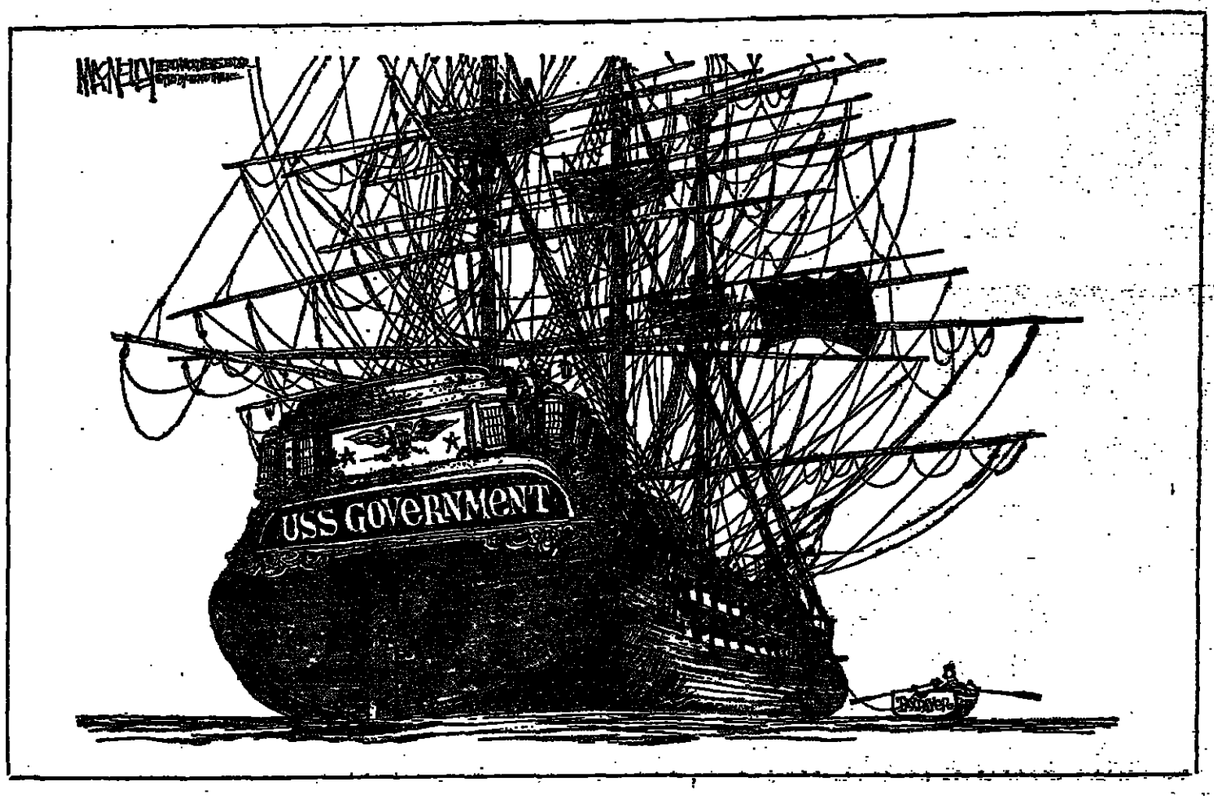
October 6, 1900

PARIS.—The Temps newspaper states that the prefect of police is about to make new regulations for the force in the city. The use of bicycles, which has been adopted as an experiment, is to be made general, and short truncheons are to be substituted for the sword bayonets hitherto worn by the gentlemen in blue. The bayonets will, however, be kept in the stations, ready for use if the need arises.

Fifty Years Ago

October 6, 1925

WASHINGTON.—If simplified spelling of English is adopted, it will soon become the universal language and go a long way toward establishing world peace, Mrs. La Fontaine, wife of the vice-president of the Belgian Senate and a delegate to the Inter-Parliamentary Union in session here, said today. It is important that English spelling approximate the pronunciation of practically every word to become universal.



The Glory of America: No Memory

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The news of violence and even vengeance has been so much with us in recent days—nation against nation, class against class, religion against religion—that the ancient hatreds and feuds of the past almost seem to dominate the present and mock the future.

More senseless killings in Ireland and in Lebanon. Ideological struggles for power in Portugal, Spain and Italy. Bitter battles between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus, and continuing animosity between Jew and Arab, Hindu and Moslem, Protestant and Catholic from Ulster to India and Pakistan.

All this has depressed Washington, which has other depressing worries of its own, but the arrivals here in the last few days of the Emperor of Japan and the Chancellor of the German Federal Republic, remind us of the possibility of forgiveness and progress.

Thirty years after the last world war, there must still be many American families that feel amputated by the loss of their men and women, but there is no general hatred or bitterness in the United States toward either Japan or Germany, not even much surprise at seeing the same Emperor of Japan laying a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Roosevelt warned us, but America forgot to remember.

Endless Analysis

We are living in an age of endless psychological analysis in which the American character has taken a terrible beating, especially from its own critics. In the years of Vietnam and Watergate, it has been accused of committing or plotting everything from mass murder to mass starvation, and nobody who has followed the evidence of these two appalling events can read the record without a shudder.

Yet, when every fair charge or indictment is admitted, it has to be said that never in the history of human conflict has a victorious nation treated its enemies with more compassion and generosity than the United States treated Germany and Japan after the Second World War. The Japanese Emperor and the German Chancellor have been reminding us that this is also part of the record of our time.

What is also clear from the record is that the American habit of burying the past paid off, not only for Germany and Japan, but also for the United States and the rest of the world. The Allied policy of reparations and revenge after the First World War was a disaster that led to the Second World War and the enfeeblement of Western civilization, and the rise of the authoritarian Communist empires.

The U.S. policy of reconstruction after the Second World War, in contrast, has turned even a divided Germany and an amputated Japan into the most powerful economic forces in Europe and Asia, and has at least kept alive the hope of a new world order.

It is interesting and significant that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt came to the United States this time not to praise us, like the Japanese Emperor, but to lecture us. The record of the past was admirable, he said, but our economic policies and our cooperation with other major economic powers were "too restrictive."

Our interest rates were too high, he insisted, creating problems not only in the economic recovery of the United States, but impeding the development of the rest of the free world. For the first time in history, the nations, he said, had a chance to create "an indivisible world economy," for trouble in one area affected all other areas.

He seemed even more concerned than President Ford about the economic plight of New York City. "I think it ought to be taken as a very serious international problem," he said. "It is very much of interest for the economic psychology of the economic world. I don't want to dramatize it, but I really wish that it is not going to dramatize the feelings of economic subjects outside the United States."

'Let's Get Going'

Schmidt talked not only as an equal, but in the optimistic idiom of the old America. Let's get going, he urged. To deal with the monetary problems of the world, an economic meeting of the leaders of the United States, West Germany, Japan, France and Britain, now in preparation, was "exactly" what was needed.

This is the emerging spirit that has come out of Washington's long struggle—from the Marshall Plan and Bretton Woods to Henry Kissinger's latest efforts to avoid war in the Middle East and find a common policy for the energy crisis—to create a new cooperating order among the nations.

Japan is more willing to go along now, having discovered in the oil embargo that there was no effective national remedy to its economic future other than in cooperation with the United States and Western Europe.

But the pathfinder in this effort for over a quarter-century now has not been the Soviet Union or the allies in Western Europe, but the United States, and by the leaders of both parties. It is Washington that has taken the lead in economic revision, arms control, the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and the distribution of food—and this probably should be remembered while we continue emphasizing our shortcomings.

In the Wake of Harry Truman

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS.—The Truman Doctrine is dead as a doornail in Greece and Turkey, the area it embraced. Although Washington still intends to defend the two countries against attack, the fact is little appreciated and any vestiges of popular gratitude are gone.

While the Cyprus cancer is responsible for this sad fact, U.S. policy has been disastrously inept. Any policy that manages to offend all parties concerned—the Greeks, the Turks and both linguistic groups of Cypriots—has little to commend it.

And when congressional lobbies, subjected to emotional pressures and biased information, get into the act while the U.S. Vice-President says the Greeks should be grateful that Turkish aggressiveness caused the unlamented junta's downfall, trouble is compounded.

As a result, anti-Americanism runs strong among the Greek people today, deliberately encouraged by left-wing elements and fanned by a wildly irresponsible Athens press. And this anti-Americanism is closely related to a nasty anti-NATO sentiment.

High Profile

Washington, belatedly aware of its mistake in maintaining an irritating high profile here during the time of the colonels, has now ended its silly home-porting arrangement for Sixth Fleet destroyers in the Athens area and drastically shrunk Air Force facilities around the capital. U.S. installations today are under Greece's flag and titular command.

But the one strategic base complex crucial to the United States and NATO is the Suda Bay network in Crete. This is vital to the Sixth Fleet and the alliance's Mediterranean position.

Last spring, three days after a visit by the Soviet military attaché, a violent campaign began to force out foreign bases there. Fake stories were planted in the press alleging that the United States, Britain and Israel were conspiring to pry Crete away from Greece.

Popular hostility was excited in an island which, because of its old liberal party bias, is traditionally cool to a Caramanlis government anyway. Some U.S. residents of Crete have been urged to move.

Cabinet ministers contend this trend is inspired by Communists. It runs counter to government hopes to patch up relations with Washington and retain valid ties to NATO.

In relations between Washington and Athens the Greek government is ahead of the mood of the Greek people although it can't move further until the ugly Cyprus crisis is settled. The only foreign observers invited to recent maneuvers in Thrace were American. A U.S. Marine battalion held effective exercises last month in the Peloponnesus.

This government wants to maintain the closest links acceptable by public opinion with both the United States and NATO. But it feels it must avoid attacks from the leftist opposition and also from the Greek lobby in Washington whose understanding of political reality here is dismal.

Athens wants to avoid permanent withdrawal from the NATO military command structure but the chances diminish with each month of Cyprus tension. As a result there has been a proposal to NATO that Greece's allied relationship could be acknowledged under what is called a kind of "Norwegian formula."

This implies that Greek forces should only be under Greek command except in wartime but that Greece would continue to participate in allied planning, air defense and infrastructure. However, the Athens government doesn't want to expel allied bases and troops if it can avoid doing so, whereas Norway harbors no foreign soldiers in peacetime.

Some Talk

There has also been some talk of Greece demanding replacement of NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns because he failed to honor Athens's request for an emergency meeting on the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus and because he said in America last month that Greece didn't object to ending the U.S. arms embargo on Turkey. Luns did not consult Greece on the latter statement.

Yet such a dramatic demand is most unlikely. It is more probable this country will seek to keep quiet in NATO conclaves and avoid emphasizing its participation in every sense, even refraining from sending its defense minister to the next ministerial meeting. While the government and armed forces wish to preserve alliance ties, they realize such a policy runs counter to present public emotionalism.

Thus there is an inherent contradiction these days between the situation here and in Turkey. Greece has a strong civilian government which dominates the military but is braked by popular prejudices. Turkey has a weak civilian government which is dominated by the military and braked by lack of political support. Both the United States and NATO are caught in the middle and, right now, have no idea which way to turn.

Letters

U.S. and Spain

I have been intently following the situation in Spain these past weeks and have become increasingly ashamed of the U.S. government's lack of action. Where do we stand as the so-called world's leader in freedom and democracy? While NATO and nearly every Western European nation have risen up in protest against the fascist dictatorship in Spain, our country continues to sell arms to Franco. Our government, in its silence, is condoning fascist repression. Apparently, our President holds that the three military bases in Spain are more important than the basic ideals upon which he has often claimed our country is based.

And what, then, of our Congress? Why have they also been so quiet? Is this the same Congress that has had so much concern for the plight of the peoples of the Middle East, Vietnam and the Soviet Union? While demonstrators are gunned down in the streets of the Basque Country, our government remains silent.

Our country cannot continue to support the Franco regime while claiming to be leaders in the fight for world peace, freedom and democracy. This blatant hypocrisy will only serve to further alienate us from our European allies and the Third World, something which we can scarcely afford to do.

I urge Americans to write their congressmen demanding immediate economic and diplomatic moves against, and a halt of arms sales to, the Franco dictatorship.

GLENN HEINMILLER.
Middletown, Conn.

Left and Right

A nation which takes pleasure in the slow and painful killing of animals, bullfighting, becomes ultimately capable of cruelty to man, to wit, execution.

On the other hand, why do we only demonstrate against dictatorships of the right? East Germany is allowed without any protest to shoot its citizens merely for trying to leave the country and Russia may place dissidents in Hitler-like concentration camps.

Injustice and cruelty are the same whether from the left or the right and this emphasis on indignation against the right only makes me doubt whether the uproar against Spain is a cry for justice or a Communist-inspired attack on another southern country.

ANTHONY VAN ZWAREN.
Braine-le-Comte, Belgium.

Oliver Sipple

Just as there are disturbed, deluded people, so there are fine and true humans such as Oliver Sipple, former marine, who, without second thought to his own safety, involuntarily struck away this half-mad woman's aim and so saved our President. Without incalculable millions like Oliver Sipple, America could not survive the vicious propaganda and attacks, both from so-called "friends" and admitted foes. Give me the latter. Men like Oliver Sipple will know what to do whenever the time comes.

A.C. KOHL.
Juan-les-Pins, France.

Anti-Franco Chorus: Some Missed Notes

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—It is hard to go for very long these days without thinking of James Burnham's masterpiece "Suicide of the West." That is a fresh book, elaborating the same thesis in a way. A novel, by the Frenchman Jean Raspail, which treats of a kind of amphibious invasion of the southern coast of France by a tattered Indian fleet of a million refugees fleeing their overpopulated and plague-ridden homeland, and the drama becomes: will France resist. It is called "The Camp of the Saints," and it might just as well have been called "Suicide of the West."

The chorus of that plot has been singing very stridently in recent days, ever since a military court sentenced to death 11 Spaniards for—murder. Gen. Franco commuted six of the sentences for extenuating circumstances, e.g. two of the girls were pregnant. The others he had taken out and executed by a firing squad. It was bad enough in the United States, where reports of the executions were as lugubrious as though it was Edith Cavell they were shooting. In Europe, you would have thought that Franco was executing five of Our Lord's 12 apostles: for the sin of going about the world preaching faith, hope and charity.

One does wish that His Holiness Pope Paul would stop interfering in these matters. This is the third time now that I can remember. He has the power, unchallenged in the Catholic community, to declare that capital punishment is a moral crime. Let him use it, if he feels the afflatus. He would, to be sure, be required to revise those passages in the Old Testament which specify capital punishment for certain kinds of crime. But I do not see why the Pope makes no gesture against Catholic France for guillotining assorted criminals (some 10 in the past 10 years) who kill people, while protesting the execution of Spaniards who kill people.

The only generic distinction one can come up with is that in Spain the murders were "political murders." So? I cannot see that the victims—simple policemen—were in any way affected by the distinction. And I do not see that a state should consider that anyone within its borders who kills someone for a political motive should be treated more gently than someone who kills somebody while robbing a bank. The argument, as a matter of fact, is entirely in the other direction. The principal corporate responsibility of the state is to guard itself: *salus publica, suprema lex.* Attempts on civil authority are attempts on civil order. And this statement is a generically safe one to make. One wishes that tyrants were regularly popped off by heroic assassins. But one cannot expect that those who are caught will go unpunished. Why didn't the legions in Europe rise up in protest against the public execution of the assassin of King Faisal? Probably because they were afraid they'd have to pay more for the gas they use up driving to town to make their protests.

President Echeverria of Mexico, who is doing his best these days to sound like Algeria's Boutellika, proposed expelling Spain from the United Nations. It is safe for somebody like Echeverria to say that kind of thing because he is used to being ignored. When in 1968 some of the students of his own country got a little frisky, he gave the order to his executioners who did their work not against convicted murderers, but, Kent State style, against waves of students, killing hundreds. Even today, the exact figure is a military secret.

Franco has executed eight people in 14 years. Almost two years ago, the revolutionists executed the premier. How many policemen and other innocents would have been dead if the law had not been enforced? Let France, which averages one new republic every 20 years as a result of the failure of the preceding one, proscribe for itself; and Germany, which should have executed Hitler and spared the lives of 30 million Europeans and Americans. Great Britain has come a long way since she used to execute schoolboys for stealing anything in excess of the value of one shilling. But the hangman, so dreadfully missed in England, is keeping his rope limber against the day when people there begin in earnest shooting down British policemen. I do not doubt that even now a convicted terrorist caught exploding hand grenades in hotel lobbies would be gladly strung up by the British people if they had their way. Franco would have the grace to remain silent.

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PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1975

Euromarket

Rush of New Issues Launched In Last-Gasp Market Activity

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Oct. 5 (IHT).—With signs emerging that the international capital market is weakening, investment bankers have launched a frenetic flow of new issues, fearing that if they do not act now it may be months before they can.

Prices in the secondary market of recently-issued Eurobonds were off sharply last week, indicating that the new paper has not been well placed and signaling that the continued flow of issues only can weaken the market further.

Although short-term Eurodollar rates are somewhat distorted due to the seasonal end-quarter demand for funds, the trend is upward. Compared with a month ago, current short-term rates are almost a full percentage point higher. With one-year deposits now fetching a little more than 9 per cent, there appears to be little incentive for investors to buy five-year or seven-year publicly issued paper which, in many cases, yields scarcely more. In addition, there is considerably more risk because the price of the notes can fall—meaning a capital loss to the investor.

Investors have two reasons to exercise more caution than before. There is little confidence that interest rates can be expected to go lower because governments in the United States and Western Europe have huge budgetary deficits to finance. Their demands for cash alone will be enough to keep rates up.

Financial Woes

The financial woes of New York City, now widening to engulf New York State, already have driven interest rates higher in the United States as investor confidence wanes.

And this raises anew the question about confidence in the dollar. After having risen steadily since the end of June, the dollar weakened last week. Gold, which the week before had set a low for this year at $128 an ounce, traded as high as $144 last week.

Security once again is the watchword. At the risk of not placing their money to get the maximum possible gain, investors appear to be placing their funds in gold or short-term deposit, awaiting clearer signs of which way the economic winds will blow.

Meanwhile, the flow of Eurobonds continues. Investment bankers explain that it takes weeks to prepare the necessary paperwork to launch a public issue and by the time that work is finished a certain momentum has been built up that is difficult to stop abruptly.

One More Issue

But more to the point, if the bankers stop to wait for better conditions, it could be months before the market is again receptive. Thus, there is tremendous pressure to squeeze in one more issue before the market completely shutters.

Unfortunately, it is this glutting last gasp that is responsible for keeping the market closed so long once it finally shuts down.

The current glut is in Canadian-dollar issues. Mideast bankers report their clients, who were keen to diversify their currency portfolio, are now filled up with Canadian-dollar paper. Swiss bankers say the same thing about their clients. The question then is who will buy the paper now on offer.

The latest of the new issues reportedly is a $Can. 50 million, five-year loan for a unit of International Telephone & Telegraph. Although it could not be confirmed, the borrower is expected to be International Standard & Electric and the coupon is expected to be about 10 1/4 per cent.

Six-Year Loan

Already in the market is a $Can. 20-million, six-year loan for Beneficial Finance International Corp. The loan, carrying a coupon of 10 1/4 per cent, will be guaranteed by the 2A-rated U.S. parent, Beneficial Corp. The previous Canadian-dollar loan for Beneficial, issued in June with a 9 1/2-per-cent coupon, is trading at about 97 1/2, for a yield to maturity of 10.2 per cent.

The frequent borrowing, managers explain, is tied to the Canadian subsidiary's decision to exchange its U.S.-dollar liabilities for Canadian-dollar liabilities to better match its overall assets and liabilities. Conceding that the bond market is getting difficult,

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6.)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1974
Commodity index ..	205.8	206.8	234.4
*Currency in cir. ...	$81,397,000	$81,882,000	$74,832,000
*Total loans	$122,587,000	$122,795,000	$131,882,000
Steel prod. (tons) ..	2,160,000	2,245,000	2,774,000
Auto production	156,377	155,211	159,613
Daily oil pr'd (bbls)	8,322,000	8,357,000	8,828,000
Fr'ght car l'dings ...	488,374	483,374	548,954
*Elec. Pwr. Kw-hr...	34,910,000	35,558,000	34,573,000
Busn failures	223	225	285

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Sept.	Prior Month	1974
A-Employed	85,418,000	85,352,000	86,402,000
A-Unemployed	7,773,000	7,784,000	5,383,000
	August	Prior Month	1974
Industr'l Prodn.....	112.9	111.5	125.1
B-*Personal income	$1,257,000,000	$1,239,000,000	$1,163,200,000
A-*Money supply	$294,440,000	$292,580,000	$280,500,000
Cnsmrs price index..	162.8	162.3	149.9
Cnstrctn contr'cts..	208	165	172
A-*Mfr's inventories	$145,342,000	$147,189,000	$139,727,000
	July	Prior Month	1974
A-*Exports	$8,884,600	$8,691,500	$8,396,900
A-*Imports	$7,987,500	$6,954,200	$8,921,600

*000 omitted Figures subject to revision by source

Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.
R-Revised
A-Seasonally adjusted.
B-Seasonally adjusted annual rate.

The U.S. Economic Scene

Mood Remains Pessimistic Despite Recovery

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (NYT).—In conversations with businessmen, financiers, economists and politicians in the last few weeks, it is apparent that few of them have great enthusiasm over the obvious resurgence of the U.S. economy from the recession's deep trough last spring.

The depressing behavior of the financial markets in August and last month, with stock prices dropping to a six-month low and bond yields pushing nervously upward after a brighter performance earlier in the summer, bespeaks similar sentiments on Wall Street and the main streets of the nation, notwithstanding last week's late rally in both markets.

Treasury Secretary William Simon, in his talk before the Economic Club of New York two weeks ago, stuck to his belief that the economic recovery promised to be vigorous and healthy but conceded that its durability depended on some policy changes.

"The markets," he said, "are indeed 'telling us something' today—they are telling us that the underlying foundations of our economy are not as strong as they should be, that our financial system is more vulnerable than it should be and that we ought to waste no time in putting our economic house in order."

No Confidence

What everyone bemoans is the absence of confidence on the part of the public. Without such optimism on business and financial prospects and satisfaction with Washington's handling of economic affairs, many analysts wonder how vigorous and lasting the current economic recovery will be.

It is not difficult to find the reasons for consumer and investor malaise. They are rooted principally in the premature return of high interest rates, renewed inflationary pressures, high unemployment, the explosive rise in government and private debt, international tensions of all sorts and concern over Washington's management of fiscal and monetary policy, the energy issue and many other matters.

While the current data on industrial production, personal income, business sales and inventory trends, foreign trade and the position of the dollar may be encouraging, the public perception of improvement is not clear. Neither is there any firm conviction that everything will get better.

There may be a deeper reason for much of the public discomfit that is not readily recognized in many quarters. It is the financial squeeze that exists in so many states, cities and other municipalities that prevents the undertaking of expansion of programs and services that constituents desire and expect. The fiscal problems of New York are a prima example. And, in that case, the lack of understanding has been monumental.

Implications

Until now, the New York problem seemed remote, unique and not worthy of concern in many parts of the country (particularly in Washington) and among many elements of society. But, finally, the gravity of the New York situation and its possible implications appear to be gaining recognition beyond the banks of the Hudson River.

Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, seemed to indicate a sense of growing concern last week when he said a default on its debts by the nation's largest city could have a wide impact on the national economy. And Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, promised to direct the committee's attention to the New York situation this week, when hearings start on a bill for federal guarantees.

There has been a considerable division of opinion among business and political authorities on the likely consequences of any default by New York City in its financial obligations. And there certainly has been no overwhelming tide of public opinion advocating federal intervention to try to prevent such an occurrence.

Crisis Deepening

Now, however, as New York City's financial crisis seems to be deepening, the drift of unconcern elsewhere may be ending. And, in the opinion of an increasing number of analysts, it should be.

Some of those who have been advocating a federal response to New York's problems have been recalling the aid given to the Franklin National Bank, Lockheed and the Penn Central Railroad after its bankruptcy as well as all the talk about trying to save the W. T. Grant Co. before its bankruptcy filing last week. If federal aid could be accorded private companies, the critics ask, why not for the nation's largest city and the center of so much commercial activity?

Many observers agree the time has come for Washington's intervention to serve the city's own great needs and to spread greater confidence throughout the nation.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange finished lower last week in hectic trading.

At the close on Friday, the Dow Jones industrial average showed a loss for the week of 5.39 points at 813.21. On Wednesday, the Dow closed at 784.16, having lost 34.44 points for the first three days of trading.

There was a strong rebound in the market on Thursday and Friday despite the impact of New York City's financial situation. The Dow gained 10.39 points on Thursday and 18.66 points on Friday.

Volume last week fell to 67.8 million shares from 69 million shares in the preceding week.

The market's recovery late last week apparently stemmed from the fact that factory orders rose a strong 2.3 per cent in August, while inventories fell 0.6 per cent. In addition, construction spending gained 1.1 per cent.

On the other hand, Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, indicated that New York City's financial crisis could harm the economic recovery if it is not resolved.

Meanwhile, AT&T's offer of 12 million new shares of common stock was quickly sold by the underwriters. The current return is 7.4 per cent at the offering price of $46 a share.

The voluntary bankruptcy petition filed by W.T. Grant had little effect upon the stocks of leading retailers.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.
Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ACMAT Corp	77	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	— ⅛
AID Inc	43	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
API Trust 1	40	6	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
APS Inc .27e	65	13	11⅞	12	—1
AbitibiPap .12e	11	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Accelerator Inc	202	2⅝	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
Acelo Chem	39	13	12¼	13	+ ⅛
ActmeGas .20	11	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	— ⅛
AcushnetCo .40	20	19	18¾	19	
Ada Resources	22	2⅞	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
Advance Ross	27	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
Advanced Mem	124	5⅝	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
AdvancdMicr De	1000	12½	10¾	12⅜	+ ¾
Advent Corp	27	11	10	11	+1
AgMet Inc	190	10⅝	9¼	10⅛	+ ⅝
AgnicoEagl Min	334	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	
AlaTenNGas 1.20	3	11¾	11	11	— ⅛
Alanthus Corp	19	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
Alaska Intl .28	317	14	12⅝	12⅞	—1¼
AlexandAlex .90	91	31¼	30	30¼	— ⅞
AlexBaldwin 1.60	117	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
AlicoInc .12e	24	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Allegh Beverage	166	1⅝	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
Allergan Pharm	182	18	16½	17¼	— ⅝
AlldTeleph .44	39	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
AllynBacon .35	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Altex Oil Cp	425	¼	⅛	¼	
AltonBoxBd .40	6	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Amarex Inc	134	8½	7⅞	8	— ⅛
AmbassadorGp s	12	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Am Appraisal	47	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Am Biomedical	28	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Am Building .36	24	5½	5⅛	5⅜	
AmExport Ind	138	⅜	¼	¼	— ⅛
AmExpress .80	4034	34	32⅜	33½	— ½
AmFiltrona .34	32	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
AmFinlCorp .04	2214	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
AmFoos .15e	66	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Am Furniture	51	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
AmGreetings .28	856	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Am Microsystm	786	14⅜	12½	14⅛	— ¼
Am Nuclear	83	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
Am Telecomm	80	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
Am Telev&Com	45	13½	11⅞	12⅛	—1¼
AmWeldMfg .50	63	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Amicor Inc	26	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
Amoskeag Co 1	34	15½	15	15⅛	
AmmestGrp Inc	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Anacomp Inc	118	12½	11	12¼	+ ⅛
Anadite Inc	278	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
AnalogDevices s	81	8⅛	7	8	— ⅜
Andersonlods .05	28	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Anderson Jacobs	19	2	1⅞	2	
AnheuserBush .68	2236	37	28⅝	31	+1⅝
AntaCorp .10	361	6½	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
Apexcolnc .30b	163	20	18⅝	19⅝	+1
AppldDigit Data	427	11⅝	10⅛	11	— ⅝
Appld Material	206	6⅛	5	5⅝	—
ArabianShld Dev	50	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Arden Mayfair	280	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
ArgoPetrol s	34	10	8⅝	8½	—1⅛
ArkWnGas 1.40	35	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
Arrow Automot	12	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
ArtsWayMfg .20	7	5	5	5	
Arvida Corp	40	4½	4	4⅛	— ⅛
AspenSkiing Cp	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
AssdColaBtlg .40	81	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
AssdHosts .10	40	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
AssdTrkLnA .60	33	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
AtlanGasLt 1.20	101	13⅛	12¾	13	+ ⅛
AtlanNRlEs .62e	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
AtlPepsiBot .10e	5	8½	8½	8½	
AtlanticStl .70	5	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
Atwood Oceanics	768	8¾	7¾	8	— ⅛
AtwoodOcean wt	17	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
AudiotronicsCp s	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Autexinc .40	55	5¼	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
AutomMed Lab	259	7⅝	6⅝	7⅜	+ ⅛
AxconCorp .30e	21	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
AztecMfg .24b	17	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
BBDO Int 1.80	38	16	15⅞	16	
BairdWarn 1.20	78	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	— ⅛
Baird Atomics	62	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Baker Bros Inc	35	2	2⅛	2⅛	
BkerFentres .80	36	24	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
BaldwinLyon .40	46	11¼	10½	10½	— ⅛
Baltek Corp	20	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
BaltPaint Cam	36	10⅛	10¾	10⅛	+ ⅛
BankBldgEq .80	8	11½	11⅛	11½	
BkComput Netw	10	3	3	3	
BankamRlty .25e	231	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
BantaGeo .44	12	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Barber Green .60	157	21⅝	20⅛	21⅛	
Barden Cp .40e	12	7	6⅞	7	
Barnes Engineer	27	20½	19	20¼	+ ⅛
BarnesMtg .18e	17	2	2	2	
Basic Earth Sci	246	2⅛	2	2⅛	
BassettFurn .40	45	17¼	16¼	16½	— ¾
Bayless Mkts .60	2	8½	8½	8½	
BaylyCorp .20	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Beard Oil .04e	29	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
BeckArnley s	14	5	5	5	
BeehiveMedic El	16	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
Beeline Fash .44	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Bekins Co .42	122	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Belknap Inf .25e	9	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
BengalOil Gas	1028	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Bentley Labs	42	12⅞	12	12⅛	— ⅛
BergstmPap A	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
BerkleyCp .16b	37	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
BabLabs .24	455	36½	32	34	—2½
BeverageCan .16	27	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
BeverageMgt .30	27	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Bibb Co	17	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Big Drum .20	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
BiLo Inc .48	45	19⅛	18	18⅝	— ⅝
Billy the Kid	22	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
Bio Med Scien	105	8⅛	7⅞	8	
Bio Rad Labs	7	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Bird &Son .28	31	42½	40	42	— ½
BlackHillPw 2.40	22	34	33	33½	— ⅛
Block DrugA .33	71	8⅛	6⅞	7⅝	— ⅛
BlueChipStp .04	16	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
BlueRidSupply .1e	27	21½	20⅛	20⅞	— ⅛
BobEvanFrm .60	11	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
Bohemia In .60b	331	13⅛	11⅝	12	—1⅛
Bonanza Intl	179	2¼	2	2⅛	
Booth Newspap 1	39	20½	20½	20½	
BostonCoB 1.04	15	11	10⅛	10⅞	
Bradenind .36	87	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
Brand Insulation	16	1½	1¼	1⅜	
BrasCraftMf .12	22	10	9	9¼	— ⅛
Branco Inc .60a	79	21	20	20½	— ⅛
Brennand Paige		5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Brenner Ind .80e	20	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
BrennerJohn .60	10	8	7	7	—1
Brinks Inc .40	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Bristol Prod	10	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
BroadviewFin .32	7	3½	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
BrooksScanlo .40	17	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
BrewerdBnc .36b	18	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
BrownTom s	328	20⅝	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
Browning Arms	28	3½	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
Brenco Inc .40r	17	11⅞	10¾	10⅞	— ⅝
BuckbeeMear .28	66	5⅝	5½	5½	
Buckeyeintl .38r	181	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
Burns Rl. Cp .28	1647	18⅝	15⅞	17	—1⅝
BurnupSims	452	4½	4	4⅛	— ½
Burton Hawks	70	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Butler Mfg .80	54	20½	20¼	20½	
CFS Contl Inc	309	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
CPT Corp	52	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
CabotJP Equit	57	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	—1
Cafeteria .28	38	11½	11⅛	11½	
Calbiochem	51	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅝
Cal Microwave	9	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅛
CalWatSvc 2.20	9	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Cal Windsor	19	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Cambridge Mem	95	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
CameronIronWk 1	50	149	138	145	—4
CimeTang 1.40	127	34	33¾	34	
Campus Casual 1	22	7¼	6⅞	7¼	
CannonMills .78a	97	13⅝	10⅝	13⅜	+ ⅝
CapitalAlliance s		4½	4½	4½	
Capital Svst	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
CarbollseCo .32	94	20⅝	18	20⅛	+1⅝
CardiacPacmk s	40	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
CarpenlPap .54e		9	9	9	
CascadeCo .30a	4	8⅞	8	8⅞	+ ⅛
Casman Corp	183	⅞	⅝	¾	— ⅛
CedarPoint .50	41	11	10	11	
Cencor Inc	14	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
CentMtgRlt .76r	33	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
CentTel pf 2	1	25	25	25	
CentVtPSvc 1.28	52	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
CentyTelEnt .30	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Champ Parts .16	165	3⅞	3	3⅛	— ⅛
ChampProd .60	4	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Channel Cos .10e	70	7⅝	6⅞	7	— ⅛
CharlRivLab .05e	27	18½	16½	17½	— ⅛
Charming Shop	42	9¾	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
Chart House	357	19⅝	17¾	18	—1⅛
ChathamMls .72	11	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
ChattemDrug .28	14	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Chef Pierre	1	12½	12¾	12½	
ChemedCorp .58	104	15½	15¼	14½	— ⅛
ChemicLeam .60	5	8	7⅞	8	
ChIBrdIron 1.20a	899	81½	77½	81½	
ChristnSec 9.67e	173	104¾	98⅛	101	—3⅛
ChurchsFChk .40	524	15¼	14	15	— ⅛
CinnFinl .60b	24	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
CircleIncSh 1.30e	10	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
CircleSeal .15e	16	7½	7½	7½	
CitzsUtilA s	70	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
CitzsUtilB 1.60	46	25¼	23½	25⅛	— ⅛
Clark JL Mfg 1a	8	24	24	24	
CleveTr Rlty	65	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
ClevelelCp 1	318	11⅝	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
Clinton Oil Co	1453	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Clow Corp .68	11	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Coast Catamarn	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Cobe Labs	34	14⅝	14	14⅝	
CocaBtlgLA .74	522	15¾	14⅝	15⅝	
CocaBtlgLA pf 2	4	29½	29	29	
CocaBtlgMia .24	168	11	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
CocaBtlgMA .20	27	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅛
CocaBtlgCons .40	44	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
CocaBtlMidw .48	12	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—1
Codex Corp	330	35⅛	30	33	—2⅛
Coheren Radiatn	131	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
ColemanAm Cos	81	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
Colony Foods	35	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
Columbia Corp	61	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Com Share Inc	50	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
CombinedCp .50a	19	12½	12⅛	12½	
Comdisco Inc	24	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
ComClgHse .20a	138	14	14	14	
Coml Shear .60a	19	17	17	17	
ComwlNatGas 1.48	35	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
CornwlTelPa 1.36	16	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
Coreman Ind .32	73	13¼	12⅛	12⅛	—1
Conranm Prop	74	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Compuscan Inc	171	12⅝	10½	11	—1⅝
Compugt Automat	420	9⅞	8¼	9½	+ ⅛
Compugt Console	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Computr Dimen	6	3	3	3	
Computer Netwk	172	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
Computrvisn Cp	185	5½	4⅛	4⅞	— ⅛
Comtech Labs	133	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
Conrac Inc	75	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
ConceptInc .07e	2	5	5	5	
ContlNatGas 2.80	2	24	23¾	24	
ConsPapers 3	76	39¼	37⅝	37⅞	+1⅝
ContConvyEq .14	123	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
ContlHairProd s	149	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
ContWest Ind	50	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
ConwedCorp .53e	1	7	7	7	
Coors Adolph B	1955	29¼	27½	28	+ ⅛
CoquinaOil s	13	16	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
CortisInc .64	8	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
Cordis Corp	98	24½	21½	24	— ⅛
Cornelius Co .20	74	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
CornwallEquit .20	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Cotton Petrol	97	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Cotton Petrol wt	49	1½	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
Cousins Prop	66	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
CraddTerry .40	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Crawford Co 1.20	74	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
Cross Co	90	13	11¾	11¾	—1¼
CrumpEH .20	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
CullemCos .32	5	6	6	6	
CurticeBurnsA .68	55	14	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
CurtisNoll .60	30	13⅛	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Dairy Queen Str	9	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Daniel Intl .60	318	16½	15	16½	+1
DartDrug .13	29	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
DataCard .10	64	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
Data Design Lab	44	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
DataDisc Inc	26	3	3	3	
Data 100 Corp	362	9½	8½	8⅞	— ⅛
Datapoint Corp	457	22	19⅝	22	+ ⅛
Datascope Corp	24	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Datatron Inc	12	⅜	⅜	⅜	
DaytnMall 1.20a	14	29	29	29	
DebronCorp .80	83	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
DeclanData Com	296	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	— ⅛
DecoratorInd .20	39	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
DEKALB Ag .20	398	35⅝	34	35½	+1
Delhi Intl Oil	68	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
DelMontePrp .44	41	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
DelaValRlty 1.32	6	10	10	10	
Delta Intl	16	2	2	2	
DeLuxeCheck .64	613	27⅝	25½	27⅛	+ ⅛
DenisonMin 1.40	40	57⅝	55½	55½	—2
Dentalloy .07e	126	4⅛	3½	3⅞	—1⅛
DenloMed Ind	37	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
DenvRl Est .60a	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
DetrexChem .80	18	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
DetCanTun 1.30	7	11⅛	11	11⅛	
DetIntBridge 2.40	3	29⅝	29	29	— ⅛
Diagnostic Data	102	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DiamonCoal .40a	160	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
DiamCrysSlt .60	54	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Diamondbd Cp	30	3½	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
DiamSh pfET.15	32	38½	35⅛	36½	—1⅛
Dibrell Bros 1.40	9	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
DigitalComp Con	33	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
DiscountNY 5.90e	35	44½	44	44	— ⅛
Distribuco Inc s	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
DixonCrucible 1a	9	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Docutel Corp	509	7⅜	6⅝	6⅞	—1
DollarGenl .10a	46	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
Domainind .30	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
DonaldsonInc .70	32	15¼	14⅛	14⅛	—1
DonovanCos .40	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Dorchester Gas	1000	11⅝	9⅝	10⅛	—1
DoughrtyBr .35b	34	7½	7	7	— ⅛
Dow Jones 1	287	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
Dowdle Oil	73	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Downe Common	128	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
DoyleDaneBe .96	108	9⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Ducommon .40	174	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Dunkin Donuts	74	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
DurironCo 1	20	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
DurFilliard .34	109	7½	7	7⅜	
Dynatech Corp	66	8⅛	5⅜	7	—1½
ESL Inc	64	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Early Calif Ind	101	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
Earth Sciences	67	6⅛	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
Eastmet Cp 1.20	142	17⅞	16¼	17	— ⅝
EsinCo pfA2.20	21	28	27	28	
EconomicLab .48	402	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
ElPasoElec .92	206	10	9⅞	10	
ElbaSystem .25e	164	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
ElChicoCp .20	34	6	6	6	— ⅛
Electro Nucleon	77	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Electron Arrays	103	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
ElizbgtWat 2.20	3	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
Elkins Sinn	33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Emersons Ltd	365	8	6⅝	7⅞	+1⅛
Emons Ind Inc		6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
EnergyConv Dev	94	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
EnergyConv wt		4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Energy Resourc	118	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Energy Ventures	50	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Envirodyne	54	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
EquityOil .60	67	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
Ethan Allen .55	138	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
Evans Inc .28e	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	
ExchngeBncp .44	14	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Exchange BBGs	180	11⅞	11	11⅞	— ⅛
Executive Ind	458	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
Extracorpl Med	41	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Fabri Tek Inc	23	⅜	⅜	⅜	
FairLanes .12	43	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
Falstaff Brewing	136	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Farinon Elec	174	10⅛	8⅝	9⅛	
FarmerBros .40	84	17½	16⅛	16⅛	—1
Farr Co	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
FedScr ewl.28a	2	19½	19½	19½	
FederaldCap .60	24	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
FedlncPvt .30e	98	8	7⅝	8	
Fingerhut Corp	405	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
Finnigan Corp	148	17	10	10	—7
Fst Artists Prod	44	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
FstBostCp 1.25e	62	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	
FstCommerce 1	288	13	13	13	
Fst Com Rlt .17a	213	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
FstContRE 1.16a	77	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Fst Farwest .02a	151	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
FstMaroRlt .10p	44	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Fst Natl Charter	3	43	43	43	
Fst RRBk Ga .48	30	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
Flexsteel Ind .28	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Flickinger .80	3	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
FlaCypGard .05e	48	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
FloridaGMR 1.28	47	10½	9⅝	9⅝	—1⅛
FloridWaraM .12e	34	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
FoodTownStr .16	32	35⅛	34½	35⅛	+ ⅛
Foodways Nat	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
ForemostGrp .60e	15	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
ForestOil .37e	838	14⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
FtWorthStl .80a	29	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
FotomatCp .03a	352	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
FranklinElec .28	14	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
FraserMfg 1.20a	18	8⅝	8½	8½	
Fredrk Herr .24e	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
PredHilyWd .20r	25	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
FriendiceCr .08	295	20⅝	20	21⅛	— ⅛
FrozenFdExp .32	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
FullerHB .40	86	12⅝	10⅝	12⅝	+1⅝
FultonNat .60	19	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Fortima Inc	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
FurrsCafe .20	48	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Galveston Houst	3	20½	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
Gates Learjet	142	8⅝	8	8⅛	
GatewayTran .30	21	5⅛	4⅞	5	
GeicoFeld Cp .16	251	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
Gelman Inst	156	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Gen Automation	450	6⅝	5⅛	5⅝	—1
GenAutoPts .64	57	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
Gen Binding	59	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
General Care	25	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Gen Energy .40e	249	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
GenFinlSys .12b	46	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Gen Health Svc	136	3⅛	3⅛	3	— ⅛
GenShalePd .80b	31	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
GenTelCal pf 1	11	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
GilbertAssoc .60	73	18⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
Gilford Inst .37	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
GinnMS Co	32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
GlobetrotCom A	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
GodfreyCo .50	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
GoldenStat Fds	3	15½	15½	15½	
GouldsPump 1.60	108	51	49	50	+3½
GovEmpFin .20e	4	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
GracoInc .05	100	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ½
Graham Magnet	110	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	
Granitree Corp	39	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
GraphicCont .40a	104	12⅝	11⅝	12	— ⅝
Graph Scanning	225	8	6⅝	7	— ⅝
GravesTrkLn .36	54	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Gray Tool .16	431	17	15⅛	15⅝	—1
GreenMtPow .80	30	7½	7⅛	7	— ⅛
GreggsFood .02e	153	3⅝	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
GreyAdvrtg .60	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
GuardianPk .25a	47	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
GulfEnergDev s	29	12½	11⅛	11⅛	—1⅛
Gulfstaesrt .22r	19	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Gyrodyne Amer	2	3	3	3	
HNC Mtg Rlty	35	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
HON Ind .28a	34	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
HachChem .15e	42	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Hahn EW .20	165	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
HamilBro Exp	95	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
HamilBroExp un	26	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
HamiltonBro Pet	205	16	13⅛	15	—1
Hamilton InvTr	86	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
Harley Corp	22	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
Harper&Row .44	17	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
HarvstInd s	15	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
HaverlmCp .40b	36	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Heath Tecna	23	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
HenredFurn .40a	73	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
HerselCorp .56	64	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
HickoryFarm .20	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Hickory Furnitr	76	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Higbee Co 1.40	30	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
HinesLumber 1	19	24	22½	23	—1
HollywdPark 1	10	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
HomewodCp .04e	11	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Hook Drugs .85e	23	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
HooverCo .68	289	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
Howell Corp	41	17¼	15⅛	15⅞	—1⅛
Hubinger 1.40a	14	50	49	50	+ ½
HudsnPPap .75e	45	24½	22½	23	—1½
Hughes Supply	134	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
HuntBldg Corp	55	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Hunt Mfg .22	22	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
Hy Gain Elec	452	13¼	10⅝	13¼	+1½
Hyatt Corp	499	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Hyatt Intl	47	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
HydraulicCo 1.44	9	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
HysterCo .80a	74	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
IMS Intl	109	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
IVAC Co .20e	363	12⅛	11½	12	— ⅛
Identicon Corp	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Immuno Scienc	7	6½	6½	6½	
Imodcoinc s	34	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
IndepSq Sec 1.48	52	16½	15⅝	16½	+ ⅛
IndMtg Rlty	33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Indpls Wat 1.76	4	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
Indust Fuels s	54	17⅛	15⅝	16	—1⅛
IndustNucInc .06	99	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Inforex Inc	185	2⅛	2	2	
Informatn Int	81	12⅛	10⅝	12⅛	+1⅛
Inform Magnet	42	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Instrument Lab	44	4	3⅝	3⅝	
Intel Corp	2081	84¼	75⅛	84¼	+7¾
Interisld Res		5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Intercont Energ	44	7	6½	7	
IntercrfInd .24	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
IntrmtnGs 1.28a	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Intl Alumin .20	24	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
IntBnkWash .25	105	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
IntBkWashA .25	47	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
IntRoyalty Oil	47	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
InterprvPipe 7		11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Interall Inc	689	5	4½	5	+ ⅛
InvestGrp A .50		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
IowaSoUt 1.92	17	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
JBsBigBoy .05e	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
J&B Rlty Tr un	6	12	12	12	
JamesRiver .07e	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
JamesburyCo .40	58	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
JasonEmpire .32	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Jerrico Inc	262	61	57	60	—1
JohnsonEF s	509	32⅝	26⅝	30⅛	—2⅛
JoslynMfg 1.12a	54	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
JustinInd .40	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
KDI Corp	252	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
KMS Indust	373	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	
KRM Petroleum	69	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
KV Pharm .20	22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Kaiser Steel 1.50	388	36⅝	33⅝	35⅛	— ⅛
Kaiser Stl pf1.46	3	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
Kalvar Corp	68	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
KamanCpA .80	38	15⅛	15⅛	15	— ⅛
Kampgrnds Am	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Kans St Netw .20	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
KapokTreelnn s	37	5	4⅛	4⅛	
Kar Products	29	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
KearnTreck .30	251	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
KearneyNatl .48	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
KeithClark .50	23	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
KellySvcs .28	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Kenai Drilling	245	5⅛	4⅝	5	— ⅛
Kennedy Cohen	47	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Kent Moore 1.40	11	18	18	18	
Keuffel Esser .48	23	12½	11⅛	11⅞	— ⅛
KewaunScien .48	37	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+1
Keydata Corp	78	2	2	2	
Keyes Fibre 1	48	15⅝	14⅛	14⅞	— ⅛
Keys Cust Fund	100	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Keystone Foods	134	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ½
KeystoneInc .35a	80	22½	20⅛	21⅛	—1⅛
KeystoneOTC Fd	56	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
KeystnePCe .25e	80	7½	7	7	— ⅛
Knape&Vogt .80	6	12	11⅝	12	
Knudsen Cp .60	43	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
Koger Prop .08e	29	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Koss Corp	123	5½	4⅝	5⅛	+1⅛
Kratos	5	7	6½	6½	— ⅛
KruegerWA .56	9	9	9	9	
KohlmanCo .50a	46	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Kulicke&Soffe	49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
LMF Corp .20	17	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
LTV Cp 78wf	169	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	— ⅛
LaZ BoyChr .40	29	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
LacledeStl 3	109	24⅛	22⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
LafayetteUn .07e	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
LakeSupPow .92	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
LancstrColny .40	58	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Lanceinc .80	136	22⅛	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
LaneCo .40	25	16⅛	15⅝	16	— ⅛
LarsenCo 1.40a	2	33	33	33	
LawrysFds .20	34	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
LawsonProd .12	144	21½	20	21	+1
LawterChem .34	670	9⅛	8⅝	9	— ⅛
LearPetrol s	56	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Leeway Mot .32a	36	14½	14	14½	— ⅛
LeggPlatt .32	127	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
Lexitron Corp	22	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
LiberIrnOre 1.60		13	13	13	
Liberty Homes	38	1½	1⅛	1½	
LitChampFd .10e	61	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
LilmRedStng .08	96	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
Lin Broadcastg	294	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
LincnTelTel 1.60	15	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
LindbergCp .60	71	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
Litronix Inc	144	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
LoctiteCp .06	182	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
Logicon Inc	75	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
LoneStarBr .80a	19	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
LongvwFb 4.80	19	117	117	117	
LoomisCp .10r	20	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
LaLdOffExp B	70	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
LouisvGE pf	9	20½	19½	19½	—1
LowesCos .14	313	37⅛	35	36⅛	+ ⅛
Lyndon Transprt	35	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
M&T Mtgln 1.04	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
MB Assoc	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
MCI Communicat	331	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
MFY Ind .36	37	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
MGF Oil Corp	55	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
MSI Data Corp	311	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
MacDermid .52	64	5½	5	5½	
Mack Stores .16	25	3	3	3	
Macrodata Cp	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
MadisnGsEl 1.28	257	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
Magic Marker	20	½	½	½	
Magma Energy	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
Magma Pow Co	253	3⅝	3⅛	3½	
Magneticinl .02b	13	7	7	7	
Major Realty	79	1	1	1	
Mallinckrodt .50	739	41	36⅛	37	—4
Mandate Assis	432	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Manitowoc 1a	17	17	16	16½	+ ½
ManningGas Oil	45	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Mapl Inc .01e	3	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
MarcusCo .10r	55	7½	7½	7½	
Marine Colloids	43	13	8	8½	—4¼
Marion Corp	392	9⅝	8½	9⅛	+1½
MaritimeFr Car	128	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
MarkProds .12	20	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
MarthaWaile .60	69	23½	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
MaryJosphsn .16	45	6	6	6	
MaryKay .24	156	15⅝	14⅝	15½	— ⅛
MaulLdPine .32	25	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
May Petrol	299	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
McCormick .48	102	31¼	30	31⅛	+ ⅛
McDowlIEnt .10e	37	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
McGrew Donis A	45	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
McMoran Expl	129	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
McQuay Pfex .78	63	10	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
Measurex Corp	725	14⅝	14⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
Medcom Inc	180	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
Medical Compir	26	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
Medicenter Am	17	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Medtronic	521	36	31	32	—3
MeenanOil .20	37	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
MerchantsInc .80	121	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
MerchntsNtl .15h	13	16	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
Mervyns	2110	30¼	27¼	30	+ ½
Metpath Inc	110	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
MeyerFred .30a	63	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
Micro Mask	61	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Microdata Cp	289	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Microform Data	142	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	
Micron Corp	100	1½	1½	1½	
Microwave Semi	33	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
MidAmInd .16b	12	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
MidCentral Prop		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
MidTexCom .28b	236	14½	14	14½	+ ½
MidwestDist A	22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
MidwstFidlty .44	12	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
MidwGasTr 1.20	8	13	12½	12½	— ½
MillerRlty .09e	5	6½	6½	6½	
MilliporeCp .18	94	44	44	44	
MineSafeAppl .68	2	39	38	38½	
Miner Ind	19	4	4	4	
Mineral Enginrs	65	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
MinnstaFab .10e	111	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
Minnesot Gs 1.66	40	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
MissValGas 1.20	1	12⅝	12	12	— ⅝
Mr Steak	45	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
MrsSmithsP .18	69	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
Mobile GaSv 1.24	6	13½	13	13⅛	— ⅛
Modern Merch	471	14⅝	12⅝	14⅛	+1⅛
ModularCom Sys	290	12½	11½	12½	
Moduline Intlnc	34	3½	3	3⅛	— ⅛
ModulCorp .40	252	20¼	16	17	—3¼
Molex Inc	26	20½	20½	20½	
Monfort Colo	75	6	6	6	
Moore Corp 1.20	892	44½	43⅛	43⅝	— ⅛
MooreProd .40	12	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
Moore Sam .20	89	18½	17⅛	18	— ½
MorFloind .01e		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Moran Bros	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
MorganAdh .05e		4	4	4	
MorrisonInc .48a	83	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
Mtginv Wash	96	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
MotionInd .12b	28	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
MotClubAm .10	35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Multimedia .32	1	12	12	12	
Myersind .10	27	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
NRG Inc	132	⅜	½	⅜	— ⅛
NUS Corp A	16	7½	6⅞	7	— ½
NeChursInt .05h	68	6½	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
NarragCap .30e	25	6	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
NathanFam .05e	30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
NatByProd 1.20	42	12	11	11⅝	— ⅛
NatConven Str	142	8½	6½	8	+1½
NatData Comm	93	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Nat Data Corp	80	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
NatLiberty .10e	142	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ½
NatMineSvc .60	758	33½	30⅛	32⅛	— ⅝
Nat SecRash .40e	26	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
NatUtilInd 1	78	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
NatValveMfg .80		16	15½	15½	— ½
NationwRIE .19e	34	3⅛	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
NeedhmHarp .28	16	5	5	5	
Neutrogena Cp	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
NewAmFnd .44e	6	6	6	6	
NJ NatGas 1.32	56	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
NewPlanRl 1.68	30	12⅝	11⅝	12	
New York Mag	15	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
NewellCos .50	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Nicolet Instrom	43	9½	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
NielsenA .40	369	19⅝	17⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
NielsenB .40	275	19⅝	17⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
Nobility Homes	2	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
NobleAffil .10e	2	20⅝	21½	21½	
NolandCo .64	39	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
Nord Resrcs s	11	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Nordstrm Inc .40	232	27⅛	25½	25½	—1½
NorCaroNG .92	40	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
NorEurOil RT	92	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ½
NoreastPet .25	62	7½	7⅛	7½	
NorStaBancp 1	53	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Northrp King .08	792	14⅛	13	13⅝	— ⅝
NwstNatGas .80	134	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
NwstnFinCp .30	18	7	7	7	
NwstFinInv .67e	38	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
NwstPubSvc 1.70	28	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
NoxellCorp .48	227	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Nuclear Dynam	274	16⅛	14⅝	15⅛	— ½
NuclearSvcs .15e	48	4	3⅝	4	
OakHillSport .42	15	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—3
OceanDrExp .20	418	29	26	28½	
Ocean Explor	296	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—1
Ocean Oil&Gas	16	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
OffshrLogist .10a	247	13⅝	11⅝	11⅞	—1⅝
OgilvyMather 1	45	18½	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
OglebayNorton 3	6	50	48	50	+2
OhioFerroAl .80b	30	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Oil Shale Corp	972	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	— ⅛
OilgearCo 1a	6	10½	10½	10½	
OlympiaBrw .80	84	20¼	19½	20¼	
Omaha Natl 1.50	5	16	16	16	
OmniSpectra .15	5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Optel Corp	168	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Optical Coatg Lb	339	6	5¼	6	+ ⅛
Orbancoinc .05e	19	8½	8	8¼	— ⅛
OregFreezDry s	62	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
Oregon Metalurg	28	1⅛	1½	1⅛	— ⅛
OregnPCem .80a	4	10	9⅛	10	
Ormont Drg Ch	106	5⅝	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
Oshmans SportG	11	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
OtterTailPw 1.56	41	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
OwensMinor .24	23	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ½
OxfrdPendflx .60	28	11⅛	9⅝	11⅛	+1½
PVO Intl .45a	55	12⅝	11½	11⅝	—1
PabstBrew 1	1312	22⅝	20½	21½	—1⅛
PaccarInc .80e	80	24⅝	24	24	— ½
PacCoast Hold	62	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
PacFarEast Lin	16	10½	10½	10½	
PacGamRob 1.36	54	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
Pacific Lumber	267	22¼	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
PacWestnInd s	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
PakWell Cp .32	29	15	14¼	14½	— ⅜
Pako Corp .40	18	9	8⅜	8½	— ½
PamexFds Inc	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Pandick Press	63	5	4⅝	4⅝	
ParkOhioInd .50	16	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
Parker Drilling	251	21¼	18⅞	19½	—1⅝
Pasquale Food		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Patents Int Aff	35	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Paul Revere 1.31e	34	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Pauley Petroim	61	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
PayLessDrug .40	31	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
Pay NPak .48	185	15⅝	15	15⅝	— ⅛
PayN Save .30	208	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
PaylessCash .20	152	19	18½	19	+ ⅛
PeachtreeDr .09r	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
PeaveyCo 1	200	21¼	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
PeerlesChain .58	4	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ½
PeerlessMfg .40b	13	13	13	13	
Penn Corp	167	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Penn Va 1.20	56	52	51	52	
PennEnterp 1.40	58	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Pennz La Tx B	1068	4½	3⅝	4	— ⅛
PenzOffshGs B	6517	12⅝	11⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
Penril Corp .01e	377	1	1	1	
Pentairind s	84	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
PepsiCBWsh .40	4	5⅝	5	5⅝	
PerryDrug Strs	9	4½	4½	4½	
PetersonH&H .34	96	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Petrolite 1.10	119	79½	74	79½	+2½
PetiboneCp .60b	25	21½	21	21½	+ ½
PhysioContrl Cp	18	11½	10½	10½	—1
Pic n Save Cp	6	11	10	10	—1
PieceGoods .20a	7	5	5	5	
PiedmtAvia .30a	100	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
Pinkertons 1.40	177	31½	29⅝	31½	+1⅝
PioneerFood .20	25	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
Pioneer HiBred	585	25⅛	24¼	25⅛	
PioneerStdEl .20	10	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Pioneer Wstn	46	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Pizzainn s	527	9⅞	8⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Planet Oil Min	72	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
PollutnCont Ind	49	3⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
Polymer Mat .20	3	6	6	6	
Popeil Bros .40	29	4	3⅞	4	
Pott Ind .20	28	20½	20⅛	20½	
PowerTest .22e	6	6	6	6	
Powers Reg .78	79	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Pratt Henry .25	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
PrecMetalH .63e	605	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
PrestoProd .36	67	17⅛	16½	16½	— ⅛
PrestonTruck .32	22	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
Prime Inc	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
PrincetonCh Res	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Process Systems	42	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
Prochemco Inc	38	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
ProductChm .72	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Progressive Cp	36	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
PubSvcNCar .86	97	9	8⅞	9	
Pulaski Furnitr	5	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Puritan Bennett	209	25⅛	21¼	22⅛	—3
Putnm Duo Cap	22	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
PutDuoInc 1.20		14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
QuakerChem .80	32	25⅛	23	25	
QualityIons Int	17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Quantor Corp	26	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
QueesCasul .44b	12	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
RLI Corp	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
RPM Inc .20	150	17½	16¼	17½	+ ⅛
Radiation Dyn	21	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Ragen Precison	39	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ½
Rahall Commun	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Rainbow Resrcs	132	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Rainier Cos .97e	16	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Rangaire .24b	1	8	8	8	
Rapidata Inc	50	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Rapoca Energy	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Raychem Corp	66	230	218	230	+2
RaymondCp .30b	32	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
RealtyMtgl 1.32e	84	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Recognition Eq	760	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	— ⅛
Redactron Corp	52	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
Redken Labs	124	17⅝	16⅝	17	— ⅛
RegalBeloit .40	6	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
RegencyElec .40	1009	17⅝	15⅛	16⅛	—1
RelianceUniv .60	30	7½	7⅛	7½	
Research Ind	56	4	3⅝	4	
ReserveOil Min	74	31	28	29⅝	—1
Revell Inc .40b	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
RexPlastics .20	39	6	5⅝	5⅝	
RexPrecision .40	8	7⅝	7	7⅝	
Reya&Reya .32	745	14⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—2
RichsInc 1.16	41	16⅛	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
RidgewyEnt .40b	3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
RinganrdPd .04e	898	5	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
RivalMfg 1.40a	1036	18⅛	16⅛	17⅛	—1
RoadwayExp .30	505	44⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—3⅛
RobbinsMyer .40	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
RobrtsnDiaSy .49	38	16	15⅛	15⅛	
Rocket Resrch	914	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Rodac Corp	72	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
Rollins Burd .52a	22	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Rom Am Pharm	57	14⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—1
Rosemount .20e	75	18⅛	17⅛	18	— ⅛
Rotron Inc .25	16	12	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Rouge Co	489	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
RoweFurn .08	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
RoylCastSys .25c	60	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
RoysterCo .60e	385	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
RuckerPhar .20e	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
RusselStover .56	258	13	10⅛	13	+1
RykoHSE .40	40	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	— ⅛
Ryland Grp .06a	30	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
S&S Corp .20	137	18½	16	16½	—1⅛
StLouSfC .10e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
San Fern El .20r	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
SantaAnita .75p	71	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
Saslow DL Co	69	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
SavannaFd 2.24a	15	18	17	17	
Saxton Prod	5	3½	3⅛	3½	
Scan Data	22	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
Scherer RP .18	92	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Schotlinc .60	51	10	8⅛	10	
Schulman .20e	38	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
Scope Inc	400	11⅝	9	10⅝	+1⅝
ScottComml Cp	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Scottish Inns Am	15	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
Scotts Liq Gold	64	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	— ⅛
ScrippsHBcl 1.40	4	18	17⅝	18	
Sea Pines	4	1	1	1	
Sea World	504	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	— ⅝
SealedAirCo .05e	149	8⅛	7	7⅝	— ⅝
SeawayFdTn .50	31	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
Seeburg Ind .15r	74	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Selscore Delta	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Seneca Foods	36	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Sensormatic	377	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
Sentry Mfg	46	8	7⅝	8⅛	— ⅛
Serv Merchand s	367	12⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
Servicemster .60	77	22⅛	20⅛	22⅛	+2
SevenUpCo .72	402	29⅛	27⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
ShakleeCp .40	56	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Shattrprf Glass	8	3⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
Sheldahl Co	284	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
ShippersDisp .36	62	11	10⅝	10⅝	
ShoneyBigB .20	74	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ShopAGo .10r	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Shorewood Corp	31	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
Sieal Henryl .25e	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
SigmaAldrh .06e	30	26¼	25⅛	26⅛	
SigmorCp A .80	278	15½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Siliconix Inc	39	5½	5½	5½	
SilverKingMin s	66	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
SimpsonInd 1.20	9	12¼	11½	12	— ¼
Skyline Oil	42	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
SnapOnTools .34	295	28½	25⅝	28½	+2⅛
SolidState Scient	140	9	8¼	8½	— ¼
Solid State Tech	220	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Sonics Intl	50	17	14	15½	—1½
Sonoco Prod .40a	51	18	16½	18	+1⅛
SorgPrinting .20	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Soundscrib .10e	21	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
Source Cap .95e	95	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	40	21½	21	21½	— ⅛
Squthn Airwy	22	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
SouthnBncpAla 1	3	18½	18⅛	18½	
SouthCalWat 1.08	18	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
SouthConnGas 2	107	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
SouthnInd 1a	33	12½	12	12	— ⅛
SouthnNatNC .80	9	17	16½	16½	
SouthnUnion Pd	162	26	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
Southld Eqty	55	⅝	½	⅝	— ⅛
SouthldPap .40	17	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Sthwst Airlines	37	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
SowstGasCp 1	202	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
SwstPetroCh .32	26	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Southwst Leasng	11	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
Spacelabs Inc	21	4½	4	4½	— ⅛
Spartan Foods	22	16½	16½	16½	
Spectra Physics	779	13½	11⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
SpectralDyn .10e	17	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
Spectronics Inc	5	4	3⅝	4	
SpeidlNewsp .48	29	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
Sta Rite Ind .70	44	7½	7½	7½	
Stanadyne .98a	30	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
StdResigtr 1.20a	55	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Standun Inc	150	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
StanleyHome .20	28	10	8⅝	9	—1
Steak &Ale .20	359	19⅝	16⅝	18⅛	—1⅛
SteakN Shake .32	102	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
StearnsMfg Co	17	5½	5	5⅛	— ⅛
StewartInfo .40	8	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
StewrtSandwch s	34	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Story Chemical	32	5⅝	5	5	— ½
Stratford Texas	193	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
StrawbClth 1.20b	36	19½	19	19½	
SturmRuger .30	20	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
SubaruAm .10e	45	1⅝	1½	1½	
SueAmainc .24	48	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Sullair Corp	175	13⅛	11⅞	13⅛	+1⅛
Summit Energy	435	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Sunlite Oil Ltd	135	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Sunstar Foods	55	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
Superior El .24	81	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Supreme Eq	33	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Survival Tech	28	7½	7	7½	
Swedlow Inc	56	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Sycor Inc	82	13½	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
SynergenGp .40e	16	8⅛	6⅞	7	—1⅛
SyracuSup .32b		15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
T Bar Inc s	40	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
TIME DC	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Tab Prod .20	8	6	5⅝	6	
TacoBell .28	1524	18	15	17½	— ½
Tally Corp	94	3⅛	3	3	
TampaxInc 1.60a	884	31⅝	29⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
TaylorRental .20	20	14⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
TaylorWine .62	534	12⅝	11	12⅛	— ⅛
Technicare Cp	765	22⅛	19⅝	21	—1⅛
TecumsPd 1.60a	25	30	29½	29½	
TelasGas .10	115	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Tele Comunicat	47	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Telecommun Ind	17	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Telecredit Inc	98	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Telemed Corp	10	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
Telescience Inc	41	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
Tennant Co .56	156	24	21	24	— ½
Tenneco Offshre	945	8⅝	7⅝	8	— ½
TennNatGas .80	62	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
Terra Resources	103	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ⅛
TexInt Airl	30	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Textured Prod	1	1½	1½	1½	
ThalhmrBro .70	32	14⅛	13⅝	14	—1
Thermo Electrn	352	12⅛	10	11⅛	+1⅛
Threshold Tech	69	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
TiffanyCo .40	56	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Tipperary Corp	151	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
Tolley Intl Cp	150	6⅛	5⅝	6	— ⅛
Tomlinson Oil		2⅛	2	2⅛	
ToppsTrows .15e	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
ToreCo .58	55	8⅛	7	7⅝	— ⅛
Toth Aluminum	515	6⅝	4⅛	6	+1⅛
Tower Prod .10e	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Towle Mfg .76	15	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
Transcoast Oil	7	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Transocean Oil	17	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Transcotac .44	112	7⅛	6⅝	7	
TriChemInc .24	107	20⅛	19	19½	—1
Triton O&G	146	2⅝	2	2	— ⅛
TwinCity Barge	1	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
TwinDiscClu 1.30	2	23⅛	22⅝	23	— ½
Tymshare Inc	923	18⅛	16⅛	16⅞	—1⅛
Tyson Foods	16	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
UA ColCable .10a	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
UB Financl .56	46	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
UTL Corp	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
UniCapital Cp	75	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Unifilnc .10e	182	9⅛	8	9⅛	+1⅛
UnionBkSt 1.20	12	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Union Planter	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
UnionSplCp 1	16	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
UnitArtThea .24	37	10⅛	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
Unit Cable Telev	196	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Unit Mc Gill .10	160	11	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
US Bankcote	107	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
US Sugar 2.40a	29	57½	54	57	+3
US Surgical Cp	57	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
US TruckLin .80	277	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—1
UnitogCo .40	38	23⅛	22⅛	23	— ⅛
UnivFoods 1.10	36	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
UnivInstrumt .16	539	11⅝	8⅝	11⅛	+3⅛
UnivSecurin .30r	31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Universty Patent	518	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
UnorPenPw 1.32	12	16	16	16	
UpsNDowns .27e	37	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Utils Inds Cp	32	6	6	6	
Vail Assoc	143	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Valleylab Inc	21	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—1
Valmont Ind	129	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
VanDusenAir .40	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
VanDyk Resrch	782	10	3	3½	—5½
VanSchaack .28	112	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Vance Senders	12	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
VanierGrap .03e	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Varco Intl .02e	129	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—1
Vaughn Jack .40	35	17	15	15	—2
Velcroind .60	199	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Velsaind Inc	46	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
VentrorCp .44	53	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Victoria Stations	230	19⅛	18	18	— ⅛
Viking Ind	199	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
Vipont Chem	111	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Va Intl	18	18½	12¼	12¼	—1¼
VisualGraphics s	114	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Visual Science s	13	5⅛	5	5	
Volume Shoe .34	136	8⅛	7½	7⅝	— ⅝
Volunteer Cap	64	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
WD 40 Co .80a	65	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ½
WalbroCorp .18a	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Walls Ind .28	6	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
WalterJim Inv	38	6	4⅝	4⅝	—1⅛
Wangco Inc	160	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Warner El .78	21	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
WashgtnGrp .10p	5	8	7½	7½	— ½
WashNatGs 1.08	97	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
Wash Scientif	20	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
Waste Resources	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
WaterAssoc .10	19	26½	26	26½	+ ½
WausauPapr .60	8	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
Wavatek	9	5	4½	4½	— ¼
Waxmanind .08	22	4½	3¾	4	— ¾
Weatherford Int	232	10⅝	9½	10⅛	+ ⅝
Webb Co .50	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Webb Resrcs	9	6½	6½	6½	
WeedenHold .20e	62	7¼	6½	7	— ¼
WeightWatc .20a	131	5⅝	4⅞	5	— ⅜
WellingtMg 1.10a	26	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Wel.tech Inc	109	6⅛	5½	5⅝	— ½
Welsbach Corp	37	2¼	2¼	2¼	
WestCo .13	17	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
Westcoast Pet Lt	95	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
Westn Digital	51	1¾	1½	1⅝	+ ¼
WestnGear .30	52	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
WstnKyGas 1.32	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Wstn MarEl .30e		8¼	8¼	8¼	
WestnMtg Inv	22	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Westn Pac Finl	11	3¼	2⅝	3¼	
WestmorldCoal 1	773	45¼	43½	45½	—1½
Wetteraulnc .60b	78	15	14⅝	14¾	— ¼
White Shield	251	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
WienAirAlsk .10e	132	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
Wiener Corp .21	12	11½	10½	11½	
WileyJSons .72	8	16½	16½	16½	
Willamette .72b	342	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
WilliamsWW .80	20	16¼	16	16	
Wilson HJ	13	10	10	10	
Wincorp .30	102	7½	7	7	
Winns Stores .60	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
WinterJack .75	104	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
WinterParkTl .32	250	6	6	6	
WiscCentrlg .60b	3	13	12½	12½	— ½
WiscPowLt 1.52	222	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
WiserOil 4.10e	17	77½	70	70	—7½
Wix Corp .28b	46	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
WolohanLum .10	7	5	4½	4½	— ½
WolverPent .50b	17	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
WoodheadD .28	8	8½	8	8	— ½
WoodwdLoth 1.25	172	27½	25	26¼	+1⅛
Worlhng Biochm	33	12½	12	12	
Worthingtn Ind	219	10½	10	10¼	
Wright WE 16	99	3½	3⅛	3½	
WymanGordon 1	67	35	33½	34	—1
WyomingNat .80	15	15½	15½	15½	
Xomox Corp .20	40	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
YellowFrtSys .48	872	37⅞	35¾	37½	— ½
Younker Br 1.20	57	20	19½	19½	— ½
Zenith Labs	9	7	6½	7	+ ½
ZionsUtahBn .80	16	17¼	17	17	— ½
Zoller Dannebrg	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	

FOREIGN

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AngloASoAf .35e	621	4⅞	4¼	4⅝	— ½
AngloAGln 3.25e	614	44⅝	38¾	39½	—5⅝
BayerAG 2.65e	11	40¾	39½	40¾	+ ¼
BlyvoorGld 1.22e	916	10⅛	9	9	— ⅞
BowaterCp .24e	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	
BrokenHillP .32e	92	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
BufelstGld 2.24e	423	19⅞	17	17⅞	—2¼
Burmah Oil .11e	808	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
Canon Inc .39e	11	18	16⅝	18	+1¼
DeBeersMin .29e	257	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
Fisons Ltd	71	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
FreeStaGM 3.98e	784	29¼	25	25½	—4
FujiPhotoF .19e	131	11⅝	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅛
Glaxo Hold .09e		7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
GoldFieldSA .54e	139	30¼	28⅞	29	— ⅞
Hitachi Ltd 1.26e	3	35	33½	35	+1½
HondaMotor .52r	12	33⅝	31½	33¼	+ ¼
KanaiEPw 1.14e	38	21¼	20¼	21	— ¼
Kirin Brew .21e	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
KloofGoldM .44e	1392	11⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅝
MineralRes .57e	51	2½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
Mitsui Co .40e	1	26¼	24¼	26¼	+ ¼
NissanMot .21e		10¼	9⅞	10¼	— ⅛
OvrseasInns SA	31	1	¾	⅞	— ⅛
PalaboMng 1.26e	27	11⅝	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
Philips Gloelen	253	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
Potgiets Plat	15	7⅛	6½	6⅝	—1⅛
PresBrdGM 3.26e	550	26	22⅜	23⅛	—2⅛
PresStynG 1.49e	670	18⅛	14⅞	15⅞	—2⅛
RankOrgan .11e	2564	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	
StHelenaG 3.23e	400	32¼	27¾	27⅞	—4⅝
TelefDeMex .79e	126	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ¼
TokioMarF .82e	14	81¼	79½	81¼	—1⅛
ToyotaMot .21e	24	19	18½	19	— ¼
UnionCpLtd .51e	150	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
VaalReefs 2.41e	1177	27¼	24	24⅝	—3
Welkom GM .45e	858	4⅝	4	4⅛	— ⅝
WestDrietG 5.84e	669	48½	44¼	44½	—3½
WnDeepLvl 1.90e	787	19⅞	17¼	18⅛	—1⅝
Wn Holding 5.73e	353	36½	31	31⅝	—5⅛

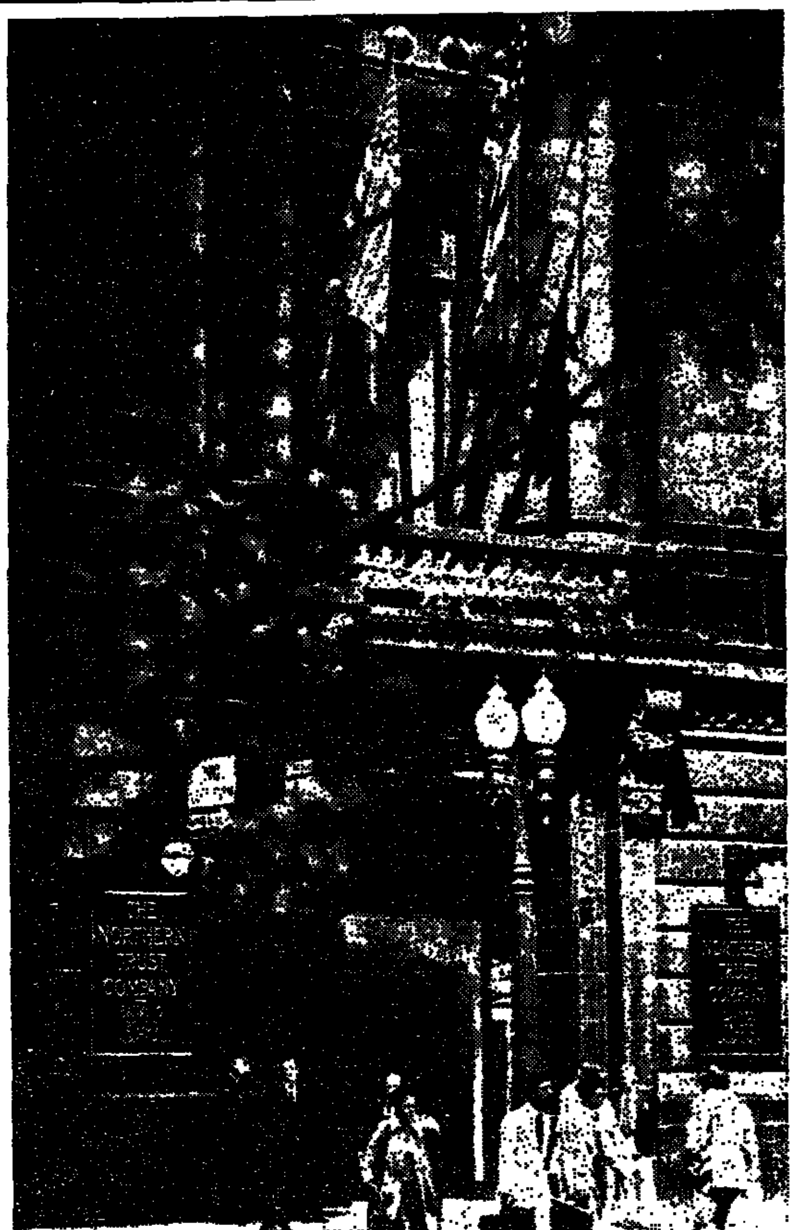
s—Shares in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distributor date.

cd—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

Three good reasons to make The Northern Trust part of your U.S. business strategy.



Size.
Flexibility.
Market knowledge.

As for size, we're one of America's major financial institutions with nationwide and worldwide capabilities. Through our Chicago headquarters, our full-service international banking facilities in New York and Miami, our London branch, and our worldwide business and banking affiliations, we provide a complete range of international banking services. But in spite of our size, we're organized to eliminate bottlenecks. And this gives us the ability to handle your transactions and requests quickly and efficiently.

As for knowledgeability, we know the U.S. market and the market knows us. Because, for more than 85 years, we've served the business, banking, and trust needs of major corporations from coast to coast—with a quality of personal service that's rare in the business.

As for references, we'll give you the best there are: your own bank, and the customers we now serve. When you do business in the U.S., get to know the Northern Trust. Contact Clyde W. Reighard, Senior Vice President, International Banking, at our Chicago Headquarters.

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London: 38, Lombard St.
Hong Kong: Connaught Center, Suite 4417.
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The Northern Trust Company

Notice of Redemption of

Halliburton Company

4½% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due September 15, 1987

Redemption Date: October 15, 1975

Conversion Rights Expire: October 15, 1975

Halliburton Company, a Delaware Corporation (the Company), would like to remind holders of Debentures that all of the Debentures have been called for redemption on October 15, 1975 and that as a consequence of such redemption, the right to convert *Debentures into shares of Halliburton Company Common Stock will* expire at the close of business on October 15, 1975.

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT REDEMPTION

	Halliburton Common Shares into which one $1,000 Debenture may be converted[1]	Market Value of Halliburton Common Shares into which one $1,000 Debenture is convertible[2]	Redemption Price[3]
$1,000 Principal Amount 4½% Halliburton Debenture due 1987	7.575 Shares	$1,234.75	$1,036.25

1. The conversion price is $132 per share. Cash based on the market value will be paid for fractional shares.
2. Based on September 16, 1975, closing price of $163 per share.
3. Includes 3½% premium and accrued interest from September 15, 1975, to date of redemption, October 15, 1975.

FAILURE TO ACT

Debentureholders who do not convert or sell their Debentures through usual brokerage facilities prior to the close of business on October 15, 1975, will be entitled to receive only the redemption price and interest accrued to October 15, 1975 as shown in the table. No interest will accrue on the Debentures after October 15, 1975.

HALLIBURTON COMMON STOCK

Based on current prices, the market value of the shares of Common Stock into which the Debentures are convertible is significantly greater than the redemption price (including accrued interest) which would be received on surrender of the Debentures for redemption. It will continue to be advantageous to convert so long as the market price of Halliburton Common Stock is at least $137 or more per share. From January 1, 1975 through September 16, 1975, the price of Halliburton Common Stock sold on the New York Stock Exchange ranged from a high of $189 per share to a low of $115 per share.

For the convenience of debentureholders, the Company has made available a Letter of Transmittal which may be used to accompany Debentures surrendered for conversion or redemption. Additional copies of the Letter of Transmittal may be obtained from the Paying and Conversion Agents at the addresses specified below.

Paying and Conversion Agents

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Corporate Trust Department, 15 Broad Street, New York, New York 10015

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 14, Place Vendome, Paris 1, France

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 33 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BH, England

Morgan Guaranty Trust *Company of New York*, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 8, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Avenue des Arts, 35, 1040 Brussels, Belgium

Bank Mees & Hope NV, P.O. Box 293, Amsterdam 1000, The Netherlands

Banca Morgan Vonwiller S.p.A., Via Armorari 14, Milan, Italy

Banque Rothschild, 21 Rue Laffitte, Boite Postale 304, *Paris 9, France*

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 37 Rue Notre-Dame, Case Postale 1108, Luxembourg, Duchy of Luxembourg

Dated: October 1, 1975
Previous advertisements dated September 8 and 25, 1975

HALLIBURTON COMPANY
JOHN P. HARBIN
Chairman of the Board

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtLab 6⅛s93	10	88¾	88¾	88¾	—⅞
Abex Cp 8⅞s77	251	100	99½	99¾	
AddrMlt 9⅜s95	82	74	72½	73¾	+ ¼
AirRed cv3⅞s87	28	79	77½	77½	
AlaBncp 10½s89	87	100⅛	100	100	— ¼
AlaPw 9⅜s04	25	93⅝	91	93⅝	— ¾
AlaPow 9s2000	27	85½	84⅝	84⅝	—4
AlaPw 8⅞s2003	40	84¾	82	84¾	+1¼
AlaPw 8½s2001	6	81½	79⅞	79⅞	—2⅛
AlaPw 8¼s2003	3	77	77	77	—5½
AlaPw 7⅞s2002	1	77	77	77	—1¾
Alaskin cv6s96	19	65¼	66	66	— ½
Alexnd cv5½s96	19	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
AllsnMfg 8¾79	84	47	44	44	—3
AllnG cv4¾s94	6	96	96	96	+1
AllenGp cv6s87	2	60	60	60	— ¼
AlldCh 8⅞s83	31	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+ ½
AlldCh 7⅞s96	10	80⅛	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅞
AlldCh 6.60s99	19	79½	79½	79½	
AlldCh 5.20s91	5	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	—1¼
AlliedCh 3⅝s78	5	92	92	92	
AlldSt cv4½s81	1	137	137	137	
AlldSt cv4½s92	27	95	94¾	94¾	— ¾
Alld SucvS 4⅞87	64	46½	42	46	+ ½
Alcoa 9.45s2000	1	100⅜	100½	100½	+2
Alcoa 9s95	64	97⅞	96	96½	—2½
Alcoa 4¼s82	2	78½	78½	78½	—3½
Alcoa cv5¼s91	742	85⅛	88	84	—4
Alcoa 3⅝s83	3	75	75	75	— ½
Alcoa 3s79	5	82	82	82	+ ½
AluCan 9½s95	2	94	94	94	— ⅜
AMAX 9⅝2000	50	98¼	95	98⅝	+3¼
AMAX 8⅝s84	10	98	98	98	
AMAX 8s86	62	90⅝	85½	90	+ ⅞
AMAX 7½s78	5	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅝
Amerca cv5s92	40	62	62	62	
AmrHes 6¾s96	10	70	70	70	—2
AmAirF cv6s89	35	88⅜	88⅛	88⅛	
AmAirlin 3⅞s88	62	97⅛	96½	97	
AmAirl 10⅞s88	5	94½	94½	94½	
AAirl cv4¼s92	164	43¼	40	41	—2⅛
ABrand 9⅜s79	206	104⅛	102⅝	103¾	
ABrand 8⅛s85	60	95	94¼	94¼	—1
ABrand 4⅝s90	5	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	
AmCan 7¾s2001	5	82	82	82	—1
AmCan 6s97	9	70⅛	70⅛	71⅛	+1½
ACenM cv6⅜s91	8	30	28	28	—1
AExpCr 9⅝s82	5	101⅛	101½	101½	—1
AExpCr 6⅝s77	11	95⅛	95¾	95½	—1
AForPw 5s2030	20	44¾	43¼	44¾	+1½
AmForP 4.8s87	21	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅝
AGenIns 6½s94	25	95	94	94	— ½
AHoist cv5½s93	36	75	74	75	+ ⅝
A Hosp cv5⅜s99	101	112	109⅝	110⅞	+1⅞
AmInv 9½s76	28	99⅛	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅝
AMFd cv4¾s81	26	77	76¾	76¾	
A Medcp 9½s98	1	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	+ ⅞
AMedcp cv5s97	99	45½	44⅞	45	+1¼
AmMot cv6s88	82	64	62	64	+1½
AmStrs 9⅞s90	20	100	99¾	99¾	+1½
AmSug 5.30s93	45	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	
ASug 5.30s93r	22	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	
ATT 8.80s2005	1537	99⅛	96½	97½	— ⅛
ATT 8⅞s00xw	1668	98⅛	95⅝	97⅞	+1
ATT 8.70s2002	937	95⅞	94⅛	95⅛	+ ⅞
AT&T 8⅝s87	986	95½	94¼	95⅛	+ ⅛
AT&T 7¾s82	449	97⅛	95¾	97⅞	+1⅞
AT&T 7.75s77	311	100½	99½	100⅛	+ ⅝
AT&T 7⅛s03	289	82	80	81⅞	
AT&T 7s2001	306	81	79½	80⅝	
AT&T 6⅞s79	281	99⅛	94	94⅛	— ¼
AT&T 4⅝s85	110	73⅜	72	73⅞	
AT&T 3⅞s90	163	60½	59	60½	+1⅜
AT&T 3¼s84	120	68½	67¼	68	+ ¼
AT&T 2⅞s87	39	60¼	58⅛	59⅝	— ¼
AT&T 2¾s80	212	81	80	80⅛	
AT&T 2¾s82	135	73⅜	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
AT&T 2⅝s86	85	61	60	60	— ⅛
AMF 10s85	42	100	99¾	99¾	— ¼
Amfac cv5¼s94	91	59⅛	57	58⅛	— ⅛
AMP Inc 8⅞s85	10	100⅛	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
Ampex cv5½s94	92	45½	45¼	45½	—1
Anheu 9.20s05	35	100⅛	99½	99½	— ½
Anheu 7.95s99	5	98⅛	98	98⅛	— ⅝
Anheusr 6s92	4	75½	75½	75½	
Anheusr 4⅝s89	8	72	72	72	—2
vlAnnArb 4⅝s95	7	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
ApcoOil cv5s88	312	86¼	85	85⅝	— ½
APL cv5¾s88	64	87	83	83	—1⅞
AppalP 11⅛s83	30	102	101¼	101⅝	— ¼
AppalP 11s82	142	101⅜	101	101	— ¾
AppalP 8⅝s76	38	100⅜	100	100⅛	— ⅛
Appal P 7⅝s79	5	92	92	92	+2
ARASv cv4⅝96	15	58¼	58¼	58¼	—1¼
ArcoPip 8.7s81	349	100⅛	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
ArcoPip 8⅝s83	118	98¼	97½	98¼	— ½
ArcoPip 8s82	44	96⅛	95	96½	— ⅝
Arlstar 9½s89	34	75	73⅝	75	+1⅝
ArlzPSv 9.8s80	207	101⅛	100	101⅛	
ArlzPSv 9¼s82	445	100⅛	98⅛	100	— ⅜
Armco 8.70s95	2	91	91	91	— ⅞
Armco 5.90s92	1	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	+ ⅝
Armco 4.35s84	3	72	72	72	
Armour 5s84	7	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	
ArmCk 8.45s84	34	99	98	99	+ ½
ArmstgCk 8s96	5	89½	89	89	+ ½
ArmR cv4¾s87	38	52¼	51⅞	51⅞	— ¼
Asarco 8.80s83	43	98	98	98	
AshldOil 10s00	106	100	99⅛	99⅛	—1
Ashl cv4⅝s93	54	59	58	58	—1½
AsDGCr 8⅞s83	25	96½	95	96½	—2⅛
AssoCp 9⅛s90	25	89⅛	88⅞	88⅞	+ ⅞
AssoCp 8½s77	18	99	98⅞	98⅞	+ ⅛
Assolnv 7⅜88	23	73	71¼	73	+3
Assolnv 5⅜79	5	65	65	65	+ ½
Assolnv 4⅞76	6	97	96⅛	96⅛	+25-32
AtchT&SF 4s95	11	52½	52	52	— ½
AtlcoM 6⅞s82	44	57⅞	54⅜	54⅜	—4⅛
AtlCslL 4.95s88	4	60	60	60	—2
AtlRefg 3⅛s79	31	86¾	84	86¼	+2¼
AtlRch 8⅝s2000	1	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅜
AtlRich 7s76	72	99⅞	98⅞	99⅛	+ ⅛
Atl Rich 5⅜s97	70	70½	68	68	—2⅛
ATO cv4⅞s87	32	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ¾
AvcoCp 7½s93	40	54½	53	54	— ½
AvcoC cv5½s93	66	45	43⅝	45	+2
Avco Fin 11s90	10	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	—1
AvcoF 10⅛s82	17	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	—1
AvcoFin 9¼s89	5	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅝
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	2	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ¾
AvcoFin 7⅞s89	5	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
AvcoFin 6⅛s87	1	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	
BaltGE 10⅛83	25	107	107	107	+3
BaltGE 10s82	75	103⅛	103	103⅛	+ ¼
BaltGE 9⅝s05	167	99⅛	98	99⅛	+ ⅝
BaltGE 4s93	1	51½	51½	51½	— ¼
B&O 11s77	9	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	—1
B&O cv4½s10f	10	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
B&O cv4½s10A	14	54	53	53½	
B&O 4s80	2	79	79	79	
BangP cv6¼s94	9	54⅛	54	54	
BangP 5⅜s92	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	
Bk Cal cv6½s96	37	66	65	65	—3
Bk NY cv6¼s94	191	79⅛	73⅛	76	—1½
Bankam 8⅞s05	115	94	92⅛	92⅛	—1⅛
Bankam 7⅞s03	5	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+ ⅛
Bax Lb cv4⅜91	90	111	108½	109	— ⅛
Beau cv4¼s90A	6	54	54	54	
Becton cv5s89	88	76	73⅛	73⅛	—3½
Becton cv4⅞s88	33	88	87½	88	+1
Beech cv4¾s93	45	58	55	55	—1
Belco cv4¾s88	44	56½	55	56½	— ½
Belden cv8s90	6	85½	85¼	85¼	
BellTPa 9⅝s14	113	101½	100	101⅛	— ⅞
BellTPa 8⅝s15	32	95⅛	95	95⅛	+ ⅛
BellTPa 8⅝s06	133	93½	90¼	93	
BellTPa 7⅞s13	9	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅜
BellTPa 7⅜s12	1	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+ ⅛
BellTPa 7s80	34	97½	95½	95½	—1⅛
BellTPa 6⅞s79	13	94	94	94	—1⅞
Bendix 9¼s81	5	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
Bendix 6⅝s92	2	77	77	77	—1
BenefCp 9⅝s79	88	104	102¼	102¼	—1¼
BenefCp 8⅛s78	45	100⅛	99	99½	—1½
BenefCp 8⅛s76	136	100⅛	100	100⅛	— ½
BenefCp 7⅝s96	10	80⅛	80	80	—2⅛
BenefCp 7¼s98	25	79	79	79	—2⅛
BenefCp 7⅛s02	25	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
BenefCp 6⅞s77	5	96	96	96	—1
BenefCp 6⅝s79	21	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	
BenefFin 5s77	11	93½	93	93½	
Berkey cv5¼s86	23	43	43	43	—1
Beth Stl 9s2000	18	99	98	98	—1½
BethStl 8.45s05	54	94¼	92½	94¼	+ ¼
BethStl 4⅞s90	33	63½	63¼	63½	—1
BethStl 3⅝s80	8	80½	80	80½	+1⅝
BlackD 8.45s85	14	97¾	96½	97½	— ½
BlackD cv4s92	4	218½	218½	218½	—80½
BobieB cv5¼s81	15	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
Borden 5⅝s97	5	72½	70½	72½	
Borden 2⅞s81	1	71¾	71¼	71¾	+ ¾
BorgW 5⅛s92	16	75	72¾	75	+2⅛
BorgWAc 9⅞s84	36	102	101½	101½	— ¼
vlB&Me 6s70f	77	66	63	66	+3
vlBosM 4½s70f	2	24	23⅞	24	
BosEd 12⅜s79	88	108	106⅛	107¼	+ ¼
BP NoAm 9s88	8	100⅛	99	100⅛	
Braniff 11⅛s87	1	98½	98½	98½	
Bran 5¾s86cw	30	64⅜	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅛
BrckwyG 8⅞s85	25	97	97	97	—2
BrkUnG 9⅜s95	10	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	— ⅛
BrkUnG 8¾s95	17	84	83½	84	
BrkUnG 4⅝s83	5	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	+1⅛
BrkUnG 3s80	18	78	77	78	+ ⅞
BrwnGp 8½s78	6	95	95	95	— ½
Budd cv5⅞s94	27	57⅛	57	57	—1½
BudgtCap 6s10	11	40	39	39	+1
Budgetind 6s88	47	41	40	40	—1¼
Bulova cv6s90	38	53½	52	52½	—1
Bulova cv4½s84	8	62½	62½	62½	
Burl In cv5s91	173	75⅛	74½	74½	— ¼
BurlNor 8½s96	9	90¼	88	88	
BurlNo cv5¼s92	73	77	76½	77	
CabCabF 8½s81	78	42½	41½	42	—7
CaesrW 12½s90	57	83½	82	82	—1
CanPac 4sperp	26	42¼	42	42½	
CarTT 9½s2000	5	94	94	94	
caroTT 8.10s03	16	84	81¾	84	+1
Carrier 8⅛s76	10	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
Carrier 7⅛s98	5	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅛
Carter cv5⅛s89	61	62⅛	61½	62⅞	— ⅛
Case 5⅞s90	16	68⅜	68⅛	68⅝	+1⅛
CasiCk cv5⅜s94	93	70⅛	65½	66⅛	—3⅛
CaterpT 8⅛s99	5	97	97	97	— ¼
CaterT 8.60s99	45	96	96	96	
CaterpT 8⅝s02	100	99	98⅜	99	
CaterT 8⅞s92	5	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
CatT cv5½s2000	595	104	100	101⅜	—2⅛
CaterTr 5s77	14	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
Ceco cv4.75s88	15	61	61	61	—2
Celanes cv4s90	44	58	57¼	57⅛	+ ⅛
vICRNJ 3⅛s87f	66	17	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
CentTel 9⅛s95	3	90⅛	90	90⅛	+ ⅛
Chart NY 7s79	11	92	91	91	— ½
Chas B cv4⅞s93	478	60⅛	56	60⅛	
ChaseC 6.45s99	580	98⅛	98½	98⅛	
Chas C cv6⅛s96	654	70	65	69⅞	—1½
ChseMtg 7⅞s78	226	55½	48	49⅜	—5⅛
Chse Mtg 7½s83	333	36	33	34⅛	— ½
ChasM cv6⅛s96	102	31	25⅜	25⅜	—4⅛
Chelse cv4s99	22	80	77	77	—3
Chelse cv6⅛s93	24	49⅛	48	48	
ChmNY 7.80s82	26	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	—1
ChmNY 6⅛s80	73	89⅛	88⅛	88⅛	—1⅛
Ch NY cv5½s96	75	59⅛	56½	57⅛	—2⅛
ChmNY cv5s98	162	55⅛	54¼	54⅛	—1⅞
ChesOh 4⅝s92	2	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
ChesOh 3½s96D	5	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
ChePoMd 8⅞s09	135	96	93¾	96	+ ½
ChPotVa 8⅜s09	25	92	92	92	—6
ChPotVa 6⅛s78	20	94¼	94¼	94¼	
ChElll 5s2054f	10	42	42	42	
vlChiErie 5s82f	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—2⅛
CMStPP 5s55f	78	10	8½	8½	— ½
CMSP 4½s191f	1	23	23	23	+1
Chi&NW 3s89	5	30	30	30	+1¾
ChocFl cv4⅝s81	8	65	65	65	
ChrisCft cv6s89	36	47½	46½	47	
Chryslr 8⅝s95	89	69⅛	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅛
Chrysler 8s98	187	63	60⅛	62½	— ½
ChrysFin 9s76	233	99 31-32	98½	99 29-32	—1-16
ChryF 8.35s91	49	72⅛	70⅞	78⅞	— ⅞
ChryFin 7⅞s86	61	61½	60	61½	— ½
ChryFin 7s79	185	85	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅛
CIT Fin 9⅛s95	10	98½	98	98	—1½
CIT Fin 8.85s82	58	100	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
CIT Fin 6⅝s77	46	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅞
Citicorp 6.45s89	879	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅛
Citicorp 6⅜s79	10	92¼	92¼	92¼	
Citicorp 6⅜s88	20	92	92	92	+4
Citicp cv5¾s00	2490	86	78¾	83	—3½
CitiesSvc 7s78	9	96	95	96	+1
Cities 8⅛s99xw	6	70¼	70¼	70¼	
Cities Svc 3s77	26	94¾	94⅛	94¼	
CityInv 8⅛s91	77	62	60	62	+ ¼
City Invst 8s91	69	62	61	61⅛	— ½
City In cv7½s90	24	68	67	67	— ½
ClarkEq 9s82	25	100⅛	100	100	
ClrkECr 10⅛s89	24	103½	103	103⅛	+ ⅛
ClrkECr 6.8s76	55	101	100⅛	101	+ ⅛
vlCCCS 4⅝s20f	13	10	9	9	
ClevEl 9.85s10	69	100⅛	99	100⅛	+1⅛
ClevEl 9⅜s09	5	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
ClevEl 8.85s83	76	100⅛	99⅜	100⅛	+ ⅛
ClevElll 8⅛s05	5	91	91	91	—3⅛
ClevElll 3⅝s86	20	60	60	60	—2⅛
ClevElll 3s82	7	67⅞	67⅛	67⅞	+ ½
ClevElll 3s89	5	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+1⅛
ClevElll 2⅞s85	5	59	59	59	+ ⅞
Cluett cv4¼s84	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
CMI In cv4⅝s93	25	38	36½	36½	—8½
CNA Finl 8⅛95	12	72	72	72	—1
ColonStr 8s96	10	79½	79½	79½	+4
ColuGas 9⅝s89	62	99⅝	97⅜	98	—1
ColuGas 9⅜s95	5	93	93	93	+ ½
ColumGas 9s94	12	90⅛	90	90⅛	+ ⅝
ColuGas 8¼s95	10	89	85	89	+ ¼
ColuGas 8⅝s96	66	86	85	86	+3
ColuGas 8⅞s96	25	84⅛	83	82	—1
ColGas 7⅝sJun	20	82	82	82	+4¼
ColumGas 5s82	15	78	76⅛	76½	
ColuGas 4⅞s83	6	75	74⅛	75	+1⅛
ColuGas 3⅝s77	20	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	— ⅛
ColPict cv5⅜94	2	40	40	40	
ColPict cv4⅝s87	2	49	49	49	— ¼
ColuSOE 11s83	19	103½	103½	103½	— ½
ColuSOE 9⅝s82	85	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
ColuSOE 8s76	30	100	99½	100	+ ¼
ColSOE 7⅛s80	10	91½	91½	91½	+1⅛
ColwInd 9.20s80	22	40	38	38	+2
ComlCr 8¼s91	8	86	85⅛	85⅝	+ ⅝
ComlCr 7⅝s78	9	97½	97½	97½	+2¼
ComlCr 7⅞s92	10	77	77	77	
ComlCr 7s79	5	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+ ½
ComlCr 6⅜s77	52	97	96	96	— ⅛
ComlCr 6⅝s79	7	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	— ¼
ComSo cv4⅜s91	23	63⅛	62⅛	62⅛	— ½
ComwEd 9s79	935	103⅛	100⅛	102⅛	+ ⅛
ComwEd 8¼s05	64	94⅝	93⅛	93⅛	— ⅛
ComwEd 8s03	71	85	84⅛	85	— ⅛
ComwEd 7⅜s76	155	100⅛	99⅛	100	
CmwEd 7⅝s03F	7	85	85	85	
CmwEd 7⅝s03J	4	82⅜	82⅛	82⅛	
CmwEd 7.55s79	5	96	96	96	— ¼
ComwEd 7⅝s78	6	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
ComwEd 3s77	142	94½	93⅛	93⅛	— ½
ComEd 2¾s01	14	40	40	40	
ComEd 2¾s99	7	40	40	40	— ¼
Com O cv4¼s92	79	45⅛	44	44⅛	— ½
CompSc cv6s94	94	49½	48⅛	48⅛	— ¼
ConnM cv6¼s90	7	70	69	69	—1
Conn M cv6s96	730	60½	60	60	— ¼
ConEd 9⅜s2000	295	76	73	73	—2½
ConEdis 9⅛s04	129	74	71¼	71⅛	—2⅛
ConEd 8.40s03	229	67⅛	64½	65⅛	—1⅛
ConEd 7.90s01	133	63⅛	62⅛	62⅛	—1⅛
ConEd 7.90s03	59	64	62	62⅛	— ¼
ConEdis 7⅞s03	173	62⅛	61½	62½	
ConEdis 5s87	41	55	54	55	
ConEdis 5s90	31	48	47⅛	48	— ½
ConEdis 4⅝s90	39	47	46	46	—1½
ConEd 4⅝s92V	99	42	40½	40½	—1
ConE 4⅝s92W	41	42¼	40⅛	40⅞	—2⅛
ConEdis 4⅞s86	17	51	50	50	
ConEdis 4s88	37	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅞
ConEdis 3⅛s86	4	48	46	46	—12
ConEdis 3⅜s82	28	61⅛	61	61⅛	— ⅞
ConEdis 3⅜s84	27	53⅛	53	53	—2
ConEdis 3⅜s85	38	48⅞	46½	48⅞	+ ⅞
ConEdis 3⅛s81	13	64½	63	64½	+1⅞
ConEdis 3s79	26	79¼	78	79	— ¼
ConEdis 3s87	12	65	64	64⅛	— ⅞
ConEdis 2⅞s82	5	57½	57½	57½	— ½
ConEdis 2⅞s77	15	90	89⅛	90	
CGEBal 2⅞s81	5	71	71	71	
CGEBal 2⅝s86	1	51	51	51	—6½
ConNG 9⅛s95	5	97	97	97	—1½
ConNG 8⅝s96	99	93⅛	91	91	—2
ConNG 7⅞s85	1	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅜
ConNG 7⅝s94	1	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	
ConNG 7⅜s96	2	85	85	85	+1⅜
ConNGas 5s82	5	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+1⅛
ConNG 4⅞s86	4	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	
ConNG 4⅞s86	5	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	
ConPw 11⅛s00	145	102½	101⅛	102½	
ConPw 11⅛s94	36	102⅛	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅛
ConPw 11½s82	107	104⅛	104	104	—1½
ConPw 9⅜s80	207	100⅛	98⅛	100	+ ⅛
ConPw 8⅝s76	74	101¼	100	101	+ ½
ConsP 8⅝s2003	11	81	81	81	
ConsP 8⅛s2001	10	77	77	77	+2⅛
ConPw 7⅝s99	36	72¾	69⅛	69⅛	—2⅛
ConP 7⅛02Oct	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	
ConPw 6⅝s98	5	65	65	65	+ ⅞
ConPw 6⅝s98	11	63	63	63	—1
ConPw 5⅞s96	10	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	—2¼
ConPw 4⅝s88	12	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
ConAir cv3½s92	57	38½	37	38	—1
ConllCp 7.35s89	219	89	98¼	99	+ ⅛
ContllCp 6⅞s79	6	92	91½	91½	— ⅜
ConllRlt 7⅞s79	87	47	45	45	—4
ContOil 9⅛s99	29	98½	98¼	98½	— ¾
ConfTCal 10s82	35	99½	99¼	99¼	—1¼
ConfTel 10⅛s83	23	103½	102½	102½	—2½
ContDat 5⅛s87	12	63	60½	60½	—2½
CoopL cv7½s91	7	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+1½
CoopL cv4⅝s82	21	35¼	34	34	—1½
CopwSt cv5s79	40	140½	137	140½	
Corn Pd 5⅝s92	5	74¼	74¼	74¼	—1½
CorngG 8.65s80	15	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
Crane Co 7s93	2	75	75	75	
CraneCo 7s94	33	71¼	70	71	+1
CredItF 10⅛s81	7	99½	99	99	— ⅛
CrockN 10s94	130	100¼	99⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
CrocN cv5¼s96	46	67	65¼	65¼	—1⅛
Crucible 6⅝s92	10	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+ ⅝
CyprusM 8⅝s85	6	96½	96½	96½	—2⅛
Dartin 7½s96	5	78½	78½	78½	+ ⅛
Dartin cv4¼s97	52	75	73	75	—1
Dayco cv6¼s96	25	64	64	64	—1
Dayco cv6s84	23	57⅛	57¼	57⅛	+2⅛
DayHud 9⅝s95	2	96	96	96	
DaytPLt 10⅛s81	118	103⅞	103	103	— ¼
DaytnPLt 8s03	10	77⅛	76	77⅛	+ ¾
Deere 8.45s2000	5	93	93	93	
DeereCo 4⅝s83	16	75½	74⅛	75½	+1⅛
DeereCo 3⅛s77	1	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	
DeereCr 8⅝s75	15	99 25-32	99 25-32	99 25-32	+1-32
DeereCr 8⅞s92	30	100	99½	99½	— ½
vlDLW 4s-4s42f	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
DelmPL 6⅝s87	5	68	68	68	
DelMo cv5¼s94	20	74	72	72	—2
DetEd 12⅜s82	92	108⅛	108	108½	+ ½
DetEd 12½s79	112	108	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅛
DetE 9.15s2000	45	79	77⅞	78	—2⅛
DetEdls 9s99	34	79	77⅞	79	+1
DetE 8.15s2000	53	71¼	69	69	— ⅞
DetEdls 8⅛s01	15	70⅛	69	69	
DetEdls 7⅛s03	15	64⅛	64	64	— ⅛
DetEdls 7⅝s01	20	65	63¼	65	
DetEdls 7s76	135	98 13-16	98	98	—13-16
DetEd 6.40s98	32	57⅛	56⅛	57	+ ½
DetEdls 6s96	15	56	56	56	+ ⅞
DetEd 3⅝s76	1	94⅛	84½	94⅛	+ ½
DetEd 3¼s80	1	74	74	74	—1
DetEd 2⅞s82	27	63⅛	63	63	— ½
DiGior cv5⅛s93	4	54⅛	54	54	
DigitE 9⅞s2000	30	97½	97½	97½	— ½
Dillngh cv9⅜s99	6	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
Diverin 9⅝s91	70	56	54	56	—1
Divrin cv5⅞s93	21	43	40¼	40¼	—2⅞
DomBks 9½s83	5	100	100	100	— ¼
DougAirc 5s78	10	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+ ⅛
Dow 8.90s2000	20	98	97⅛	97½	
Dow 8⅞s2000	43	97½	86	97½	— ½
DowCh 8⅛s05	8	93	93	93	— ¼
DowCh 7.40s02	17	82¼	82¼	82¼	— ½
DPF cv5½s87	85	58½	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅞
Dresr 9¼2000	10	97½	97½	97½	
Dresser 9⅞s95	10	100	99	100	+2
duPont 8.45s04	151	96¼	94½	94½	—1⅜
DukePw 13s79	233	110	108	[illegible]	—1⅜
DukePw 9⅝s04	33	95½	95	95⅛	— ⅛
DukePw 9½s05	18	93⅛	92⅛	93⅛	+ ⅜
DukePw 8⅛s03	58	80⅛	79⅛	80⅛	+ ⅛
DukePw 7⅝s02	23	78⅛	77⅛	78⅛	+1⅛
DukePw 7⅝s03	20	78⅛	74½	76	+ ½
DukePw 7⅝s02	32	75	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
DukeP 6.85s78	15	93¼	91¾	93¼	+1½
Duplan cv5½s94	67	32	30¼	30⅛	— ⅛
DuqLt 8⅝s2000	25	93⅛	93	93	— ⅛
DuqsnLt 8⅛s76	27	100½	100	100	
DuqsnLt 5s2010	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	
DuqsnLt 4⅛s89	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
DuqsnLt 3⅛s84	6	60	60	60	
DuqsnLt 2⅞s77	30	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+ ⅛
EastAL cv5s92	113	38	37	37¼	+ ¼
EastA cv4⅝s93	119	37	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
ElPs cv8⅝s95A	23	88	87	87⅛	—1⅝
ElPas cv6s93A	49	67⅛	65	67	
ElPaso cv6s93	38	65⅛	65	65	—5
Englhd cv5¼s97	77	89⅛	86½	87	—1¼
EquitL cv6⅛s90	2	70	70	70	+2
vlErie 5s2020f	20	5	3⅛	4	
vlErie 4⅝s15f	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+1½
vlErie 3⅛s90f	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
vlErie 3½s2000f	11	12	12	12	—2
Esmrk 9⅛s2000	8	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	—3⅛
Exxon 6⅝s98	85	78⅛	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅛
Exxon 6s97	139	73	72⅛	73	— ¼
ExonPipe 8s04	171	99⅛	98	99	— ⅛
Fairch cv4⅝s92	69	46	44⅛	45	
FamlyFin 5s81	35	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	—3⅛
Farah cv5s94	50	50	50	50	
Fedders 8⅞s94	32	63	60⅛	63	— ¼
Fedders cv5s96	100	38½	38	38⅛	— ⅛
FdNMt cv4⅝96	938	70	65¼	70	+1
FdPac cv5¼s97	10	102¼	102¼	102¼	—3
FedPapBd 5s81	1	82½	82½	82½	
Fibrbd cv6⅝s98	7	68	68	68	—2
Finan 10⅛s90	17	100	100	100	
Firestne 9⅛s04	25	99¼	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
Firestne 3⅛s77	5	93	93	93	+ ¾
FstBkSy 8⅛s83	71	100⅛	99½	100½	+ ¼
FstBkSy 6⅝s78	12	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+ ¼
FstChlCp 6⅝s80	12	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	— ⅛
FstChlCp 6⅛78	25	94	93	94	
FstIntBn 9⅝s99	20	95½	95½	95½	—2½
FstIntBnc 9s83	115	100⅛	99½	99½	—1⅝
FstNBos 8s82	10	95	95	95	—2
FstNBos 7.6s81	25	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	— ⅛
FstNBos 6⅝s80	3	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	
FstNBos 6⅝s79	5	92⅛	91⅞	91⅞	— ⅛
FstNStB 7.2s79	10	92⅛	92	92	—2
FstPen cv7s93	10	40	40	40	+2
FstSec 10½s99	115	100⅛	100	100	— ¼
FstUnR cv7s91	53	73	70	71½	—1½
FWisNB 6.8s80	10	87⅛	87	87⅛	—2⅛
FishFd cv6⅛s94	15	72	71½	71½	— ½
Flintkot 8¼96	5	83	83	83	—3⅛
FlexiV cv4⅞s97	5	53	53	53	—2
FlaPLt 10⅛s81	153	104⅛	103⅛	104¼	— ⅛
FlaPLt 9⅛s84	172	100	98⅛	99	— ⅛
FlaPLt 8⅞s82	75	100⅛	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
FlaPwLt 8⅛s80	10	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
FMC cv4¼s92	45	57⅛	55	56½	— ⅛
FoodFair 8⅛96	110	70⅛	69	70	—3½
FordMt 9⅛s94	87	101	99½	99½	— ⅝
FordMt 8⅛s90	2	91	91	91	—3
FordMt 7.40s80	40	97	95⅛	97	+1⅛
FordMt 7⅛s77	92	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
FordMt 6⅛s79	14	97⅛	91⅛	92	+ ¼
FordCrd 9⅛s95	5	96½	96½	96½	—4
FordCr 8.85s85	109	99⅛	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅛
FordCrd 8⅛s91	25	84½	84½	84½	
FordCrd 8⅛s76	186	100½	100	100	
FordCrd 8⅛s82	27	98⅛	97	97⅛	—1⅜
FordCrd 7⅞s93	12	82	80	82	—2
FordCrd 7⅞s92	16	82¼	82¼	82¼	+1⅞
FordCrd 7⅛s91	36	82⅛	80⅛	80⅛	—3½
FordCrd 7s80	15	94⅛	92⅛	92⅛	—1⅛
FordCrd 6⅞s78	17	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅛
FordCr cv4⅝s98	124	65½	63	64	—1¼
FordCr cv4½s96	35	60	58	58	—1⅛
FoMcK cv6s94	33	65	65	65	
FtWDen 4⅝s82	57	71½	70	71½	+1½
Fruehf cv5⅛s94	44	57½	55	55⅛	—3
FruehF 9.15s83	3	94½	54½	94½	—4
FruehF 7.50s78	13	96½	94½	96½	+1½
FruehFin 7s79	10	92	90⅛	90⅛	— ⅛
Fuqua 9⅛s98	90	71¾	70⅛	71¾	+ ⅛
GACCp cv5⅝s94	407	21	19	19½	—1½
GnATr cv5⅛s89	100	69	64⅛	66	—3
GenElec 8⅛s04	21	97½	96¼	97½	— ¼
GenElec 7½s96	44	89¼	87¾	89½	+1½
GenElec 6⅝s79	75	93½	93⅛	93⅛	—1⅛
GenElec 5.3s92	83	74	71½	71½	—1½
GenElec 3⅝s76	99	98	97⅛	97⅛	+1-16
GnElCr 8⅛s82	55	100¼	99⅛	100⅛	+ ¼
GnElCr 8.65s84	48	100	99	100	+1
GnElCr 8.6s85	45	98	97½	98	+ ⅞
GnElCr 8⅛s76	69	101⅛	100½	100½	— ⅛
GnElCr 8.4s81	30	100	99½	100	
GnElCr 7⅝s78	45	96⅛	96	96⅛	— ⅛
GenElCra 7s80	23	93⅛	92⅛	92⅛	—1
GenElCr 7s79	36	94	92⅛	92⅛	—1⅛
GenFds 8⅞s90	83	100⅛	100	100⅛	+ ½
GenFds 3⅛s76	7	96 17-32	96 17-32	96 17-32	+ ⅛
G Host cv11s88	26	97⅛	95⅛	95⅛	—1⅛
GenHost 7s84	19	54	53	53⅛	— ⅛
G Host cv5s88	12	55	53	53	—2
GenInst cv5s92	20	55	54	54	—1
GenIns cv4⅛s85	13	60	60	60	
GenMill 8⅞s95	35	96	93⅛	93½	—1⅛
GMotAc 8⅝s99	3	96	94	94⅛	+ ⅜
GMotAc 8⅝s77	42	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛	+ ⅛
GMotAc 8.7s83	199	100⅛	99	99½	— ½
GnMotAcc 8s93	38	89	88	88	
GMotA 7.85s98	46	85	85	85	— ⅛
GMotAc 7⅝s94	55	85⅛	82⅛	85½	
GMotAc 7⅝s95	22	81¼	80⅛	80⅛	—1⅛
GMot Ac7⅛s80	22	83⅛	83	83	+1
GMotAc 7⅛s92	95	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+1
GMotAc 4⅝s88	124	78⅛	77⅛	78⅛	— ⅛
GnMotAcc 5s77	93	95	94	95	+ ⅝
GnMotAcc 5s80	104	85⅛	83	84½	—1⅛
GnMotAcc 5s81	51	84¼	82½	82⅛	+ ⅝
GMotAc 5s81r	10	82½	82	82½	
GMotAc 4⅝s87	30	69⅛	68	68	— ½
GMotAc 4⅝s82	72	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+1
GMotAc 4⅝s83	115	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛	+1
GMotAc 4⅝s86	31	70	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s85	23	71	71	71	—1
GnMotAcc 4s79	45	88⅛	86⅛	87	+ ½
GMotCp 8⅛s05	106	99	95	99	+3⅛
GMtCp 8.05s85	265	96½	95⅛	96⅛	— ½
GMotCp 3⅛s79	12	86½	86	86½	+ ⅛
GeoPU 10⅛s80	32	102	100	102	
GTCal 9⅝s2000	32	98½	97⅞	99⅛	+1⅛
GenTEl 9⅞s95	66	98⅛	98	98⅛	
GenTEl 9⅝s99	2	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	— ⅛
GenTEl 8⅝s76	103	100½	100 3-32	100⅛	— ⅛
GenT El 6⅝s91	11	80⅛	80	80⅛	— ⅛
GnTIEl cv6⅛s96	156	76	74¼	76	+1½
G TIEl cv5s92	38	61½	61	61	— ⅛
GenTel cv4s90	35	57	56	56⅛	+ ⅛
Genesco 9⅛s76	63	95⅛	95	95⅛	—
G Pc cv6⅛2000	62	103	102	102	—3
GaPac cv5⅛s84	113	108⅛	107	108½	—2⅛
GaPac cv5⅛s96	142	95½	92	94	— ⅝
GaPow 11s75	414	102⅛	102	102⅛	— ⅛
GaPow 8⅞2000	27	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	— ⅛
GaPow 8⅝s04	157	76½	75	75	—1
GaPow 8⅛s2001	45	72½	70⅛	71⅛	+ ⅛
GaPow 7⅝2003	11	72	68	72	+1
GaPow 7⅝2001	16	68⅛	67½	67½	— ⅛
GaPw 7⅛02De	1	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅛
GaPw 7⅛02Jly	22	66⅛	66	66	— ⅛
GaPow 7⅛2001	51	66	65	65	—3⅛
Goodrch 9⅝s82	133	100⅛	100	100⅛	
Goodrch 8⅛s94	5	84	84	84	+1⅛
Goodrch 4⅝s85	5	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	— ⅛
Goodyr 8.60s95	32	91⅛	91	91	— ⅛
GordnJ cv5s88	8	70⅛	70	70	— ⅛
Grace cv6⅛s96	122	92½	90⅛	91	— ⅛
Grace cv4⅛s90	23	61½	60⅛	60½	— ½
Granit cv4⅞s84	3	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
GHNoN cv4⅛s91	5	89⅛	89	89	
GtNoRy 4⅛s76	2	96 11-16	96 11-16	96 11-16	+1-32
GNRy 3⅛s90N	1	46	46	46	+1⅛
GtWstUnlt 6s87	1	62	62	62	
GGiant cv4⅛s92	7	58⅛	57⅛	58	—1
Greyh cv6⅛s90	96	77⅛	76⅛	77⅛	—2
Grolier 9⅛s91	38	54	51	51	—3⅛
Grolier cv4⅛s87	10	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
Grum cv4⅛s92	69	47⅛	45	45	—2⅛
GTES 10s2000	10	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	—2⅛
GuardMt 7⅛s79	142	25⅛	22⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
GulfMO 4s44B	10	32¼	32½	32⅛	+ ⅛
GulfOil 8⅛s85	33	97	94⅛	95	—2
GulfWn 7s03A	50	62½	61⅛	62⅛	— ⅛
GulfWn 7s03 B	118	63	61⅛	63	— ⅜
Gulf Wind 6s87	15	67	67	67	+1
GulfWtlnd 6s88	89	65⅛	62¼	62⅛	—1⅛
GlfWn cv5⅛s93	1133	80¼	76⅛	80¼	+ ⅛
GlfWn cv5⅛s87	122	93	90	95	—3
GlfW cv5⅛s87A	201	97⅛	90	95⅛	—2⅛
Hallibr 9⅛2000	12	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	—1⅛
Hallibrtn 8⅛s81	83	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅛
HamPa cv5s94	35	58½	58	58	—1
Harris 7.20s80	3	92	92	92	+ ⅛
HartfdN 8⅛s96	3	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
HellerW 9⅛s81	10	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	—1⅛
HellerW 7⅛s80	13	94	92	94	
Hercin cv6⅛s99	278	98	93	95	—3
Heubin cv4⅛s97	82	73⅛	70⅛	71⅛	—2⅛
HillsSp cv5⅛s88	16	40⅛	40	40	— ⅛
HiltnH cv5⅛s95	11	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
HoernW cv5s94	60	81	79	79	—2
Hollan 9⅛s90rw	2	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+ ½
Honywl 5.60s92	25	68	66	68	+ ¼
HonyF 9.65s81	138	101⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
HonywFin 7s78	37	84	83⅛	83⅛	—1⅛
HospAffil 10s99	26	74⅛	73⅛	74	—1
HosfInt cv5⅛s94	16	58	57	58	+1⅛
HouseFin 9s76	41	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+1
HousFin 8s84	7	93	93½	93½	
HousFin 7⅛s99	2	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+2
HousFin 7⅛s95	14	80¼	80	80¼	—2¼
HousFin 4⅛s81	15	80¼	80	80¼	— ¼
HousLf cv5⅛s85	80	76	75⅛	76	+1
HouNG 9.75s95	5	101	101	101	
HouNG 8.85s75	1	100	100	100	
ICINA 9.05s95	32	98	97⅛	98	+1
IdealB 9⅛2000	12	97	95	95	— ⅛
IllBellTel 8s04	114	88⅛	86	88⅛	+ ⅜
IllBell 7⅛s2006	63	85	83⅛	84⅛	+ ⅛
IndBellT 10s14	27	105⅛	103⅛	104	—1⅛
IndBellT 8⅛s11	20	88⅛	87⅛	87⅛	— ⅛
IndMich 7⅛s82	24	99	99	99	
IngRd 8⅛s85	17	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+1
InlndStl 9⅛s00	5	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
InlandStl 8⅛s95	5	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+ ⅛
InlandSt 8⅛s95	20	88	86⅛	86⅛	—1⅛
InlandSt 6⅛s92	10	75	73	75	+1
Insilco cv9⅛s99	10	79	78	80	— ⅛
InstIInv 7⅛s00	46	44⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—4
IntHarv 9s04	2	92	92	92	—1
IntHarv 8⅛s95	2	91	91	91	—1
IntHarv 6⅛s98	10	70	70	70	—2
IntHarv 4.80s91	9	64	64	64	
IntHar 4⅛s88	3	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
InHarC 9.15s82	133	101	99⅛	101	+1⅛
IntHarCr 8⅛s81	10	97	96	96	— ⅛
IntHarCr 8⅛s91	10	87	85½	85½	—1
IntHarCr 7⅛s96	10	75⅛	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅛
IntHarCr 7s77	40	97	96	96	—1
IntHarC 4⅛s81	5	79⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅛
IntHarC 4⅛s79	5	85	85	85	
IntMin cv4s91	100	120	102⅛	105⅛	—16⅛
IntNick 6.85s98	70	76	75⅛	75⅛	—1⅛
Int Pap 8.85s95	42	98	96⅛	98	
IntPap cv4⅛s96	7	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
IntSilv cv5s93	30	55⅛	55	55⅛	+1
IntTT 11s82	120	107⅛	105	107⅛	
IntTT 10s2000	6	99⅛	99	99⅛	
IntTT 9⅛s83	142	100	99	100	
IntTT 8.9s95	15	90¼	90	90¼	
IntTT cv4⅛s00	491	93⅛	92	93⅛	
IocaH cv5⅛s89	3	50⅛	50	50	
IteCp cv8s96	16	69⅛	68	69⅛	
JerCPL 2⅞s76	10	97⅛	97¼	97¼	—1
JimWalt 8s98	12	75	70⅛	70	— ⅛
JimW cv5⅛s91	57	97	89	92	
JonelLau 9⅛s96	18	92⅛	92	92	—2
JonelLau 6⅛s94	21	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
KaneMil 9⅛s95	3	84	84	84	+ ¼
KanCSo 3⅛s84	12	58	58	58	+1⅛
Kennect 7⅛s01	10	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	—1
KentyCen 4s87	1	57	57	57	—1
KerMcG 8s85	25	90	88⅛	88⅛	—2⅛
KerrMcG 8⅛s02	10	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅛
KimbCl 5⅛s92	10	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅛
KingsDSt 10s90	21	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅛
Kraftco 8⅛s04	10	94	94	94	—1
Kraftco 6⅛s96	5	82½	82½	82½	—1⅛
Kresge cv6s99	364	109⅛	105	109⅛	+2½
Kroger 9⅛s83	24	101½	101⅛	101½	
Kroger 9s95	4	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+2
Kroger 6.7s98	6	88	87	87	—1
vlLSMS 3⅛s97	21	16½	12⅛	15½	
LearSineg 10s04	44	83	80⅛	80⅛	—2
vlLVHT 5s84f	4	18	18	18	—4
vlLehV 5s F03f	40	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—4⅛
vlLhV 4⅛s B00f	32	9⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—4⅛
vlLehV 4s D08f	19	10⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—1⅛
Lnitton 8⅛s76	72	98⅛	97	98⅛	+
Lnitton cv3⅛s87	37	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+
LMI Inr 6⅛s82	53	28	27	27	— ⅛
Lockh cv4⅛s92	216	37	36½	36½	—2½
Loews 6⅛s93	218	60	59	59	—1
LomN cv5⅛s91	47	51	49	51	—1
Lone SG 9⅛s95	8	100⅛	99	99	—2⅛
LoneSG 8.95s99	25	89⅛	88⅛	88⅛	—1⅛
LonSin cv5⅛s73	44	68	65	67⅛	+1⅛
LonglsLt 9⅛s82	5	101	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
LonglsLt 9⅛s83	64	99½	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅛
LonglLt 3⅛s76	37	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+ ⅛
Lorlnlird 6⅛s93	4	61½	61½	61½	—3
LouNsh 7⅛s93	1	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
Lo N 3⅛s2003F	1	36	36	36	
LouN 3⅛s2003I	3	57	57	57	
Lowensl 6⅛s96	19	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
LTV Cp 7⅛s77	320	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	—1⅛
LTV Cp 5s88	349	46⅛	45	45⅛	—1⅛
LucS cv6⅛2000	339	107¼	104	107⅛	+3⅛
LykY 11s2000	22	90	89½	90	+ ½
LykY 7⅛s94old	226	62	60⅛	61⅛	— ⅛
Lyk 7⅛s94new	70	62	61	62	+ ⅜
MackF 9⅛s91	10	95	95	95	
MackF 8⅛s77	23	99	97½	97½	—1⅛
MackT 5⅛s81	5	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	— ⅛
Macke cv4⅛s92	23	47	46	47	
MacyCr 8s82	12	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+ ⅛
MadSq cv6⅛s87	5	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
MaineC 5⅛s78	1	82	82	82	—1
MaUnkP 9.1s02	12	89	88⅛	89	+ ⅛
MfrsHan 8⅛s82	61	97½	96⅛	96½	—1⅛
MfrsHan 8⅛s04	8	83⅛	83	83	
MarO 8⅛s2000	5	90	88½	88½	—1⅛
Marcor 6⅛s88	90	72	70⅛	71	—1⅛
Marcor cv5s96	100	69	69⅛	69	— ⅛
MartM cv6s94	21	71	70	70	— ⅛
MarMAl 9⅛s96	10	94	94	94	+1⅛
MdCup cv5⅛s84	5	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+2⅛
MassM cv6⅛s90	5	66⅛	66	66⅛	+1
MassM cv6⅛s91	80	59	55⅛	59	+2⅛
MayDStCr 9s89	15	93⅛	92	92	—3
MayDCr 8⅛s76	83	100⅛	100	100	— ⅛
McCror 7⅛s95	142	43	42	42	—1
McCror 7⅛s97	116	41	40⅛	41	— ⅛
McCror 7⅛s94	73	41⅛	40	41	+ ⅛
McCror 7⅛s94n	10	42	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
McCro cv6⅛s92	6	36⅛	37	37	—1⅛
McCror 5⅛s76	6	92	91½	91½	— ⅛
McCrory 5s81	51	51	48½	50	
McDerm 9.7s99	5	101	101	101	— ⅛
McDonald 9s85	71	100	99½	99½	— ⅛
McDD cv4⅛s91	36	60⅛	59	59⅛	—2⅛
McGHl cv3⅛s92	5	51	51	51	
Mellon 10s89	276	100⅛	100	100	
Mellon 7.8s82	7	93⅛	93½	93⅛	+1⅛
MelvS v8⅛s96	11	70	67	67	—1
Merck 7⅛s85	111	96⅛	95	96⅛	+1⅛
MGM 10s93	20	79	77⅛	79	+ ⅛
MGM 10s94	73	78⅛	78	78⅛	+ ⅛
MGM 9s92	10	88	85	85	—3
MGM cv5s93	17	83	82	83	+1
MGIC 8⅛s88	57	73	70	70	—3
MGIC cv5s93	161	45½	43	44⅛	— ⅛
MichBT 7⅛s11	17	84⅛	81½	81⅛	—1⅛
vlMichC 4⅛s79f	1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
MichCG 10⅛s95	10	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	— ⅛
MichCG 10⅛s82	14	103	102	102	—1
Mich Wis 8⅛s93	15	86	86	86	—1
Micrdt 10s2000	10	83⅛	83	83⅛	+ ⅛
MidlaWais 8s80	39	36	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
MilLab cv5⅛s94	45	68⅛	67	67	—1
MinMM 8.85s05	86	98½	98	98½	— ⅛
MinMM 8.20s85	222	99⅛	98	99⅛	+ ⅛
MissRvCo 8s84	12	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
MisRCp cv6s95	74	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
MisRivTr 9⅛s90	20	96	95⅛	96	+ ⅛
MKT IncS⅛s90	150	10⅛	9⅛	10	+1⅛
MoPac 5s2045f	93	43	42	43	+ ⅛
MoP 4⅛s2030f	33	41⅛	40	40	—2⅛
MoP 4⅛s2005f	25	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	— ⅛

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$13,500,000

Government of Bolivia

Five Year Loan

Arranged by

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.
Crocker National Bank (Agent)
Rabomerica International Bank, N.V.

Provided by

Crocker National Bank
Rabomerica International Bank, N.V.
American Express International Banking Corporation
First National City Bank
Banque Canadienne Nationale
Libra Bank Limited
Moscow Narodny Bank Limited
Toronto Dominion Bank
Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.
Cooperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank G.A.

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

(Continued from Page 10)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
MoPac 4¾s90	22	54½	53	53	—1½
MoPac 4¼s2005	19	42¾	42½	42½	— ¾
MobilOil 7⅜s01	29	83	82¾	82¾	—2¾
MohkD cv5¾s94	161	28¾	27½	28	
vlMohkM 4s91f	3	48	48	48	
Monogrm 10s89	37	83½	83	83½	
Monsa 9¼s2000	25	100	99⅞	100	
Monsa 8½s2000	10	96	96	96	+1
MonsanCo 8s85	58	97	96	97	— ¾
Mont Wd4¾s80	10	67	67	67	—1½
MtWdCr 9⅞s88	189	100⅝	99¾	100⅝	— ⅛
MtWdCr 9¼s90	11	93	91½	91½	+ ½
MtWdCr 9s89	14	92	90	92	— ½
MtWdCr 7⅝s88	5	78¾	78⅛	78¾	
MtWdCr 6½s87	3	70½	72½	72½	—1½
MonyM cv7s90	1	73	73	73	
Morgn cv4¾s98	638	79½	72	75	—5
vlMoE 3½s2000f	94	15	12½	12½	—1½
MtStTT 9¼s82	345	101¼	100¾	101¼	+ ¼
MtStTT 9⅜s15	332	100⅝	100	100⅝	
MtSt TT 9s2010	49	96	94	95½	—1½
MtStTT 8.70s81	199	101⅞	100⅞	100¾	
MtSt TT 7¾s13	88	84½	83¾	84½	+ ½
MtStTT 7⅜s11	58	79½	79	79	— ½
MtStTT 6⅝s77	8	96½	95¾	95¾	— ½
MtSt TT 3¼s78	5	88½	88⅝	88½	+ ½
MtSt TT 2¾s86	10	60	59½	60	+4
NatBisc 4¾s87	3	68¼	68¼	68¼	—3¼
NCashR cv6s95	217	78½	69¼	69½	— ½
NatCash 4¾s85	1	70½	70½	70½	— ½
NatCash 4¾s87	5	65¾	65¼	65¼	—2¼
NCtyL cv5¾s91	6	52	52	52	
NCtyL cv5¾s88	31	42	42	42	—2½
Nat Dist 3⅛s83	5	75½	75½	75½	
NDist cv4½s92	363	68	61½	62	— ¾
NFuelG 12⅛s83	15	105⅜	105⅛	105¼	+ ¼
NHom cv4¾s96	100	30	29⅞	29⅞	
Natind 10s97	10	78	78	78	—2
Natind cv5¾s88	16	57½	56½	57½	
N RoUt 8.95s85	17	99½	97½	98¾	— ⅜
NalSteel 3⅛s82	3	71	71	71	—3½
Nat Tea 5s77	9	85¾	85¾	85¾	+ ½
NatriGas 9¼s95	1	92	92	92	
NCR 9¾s2000	3	97	97	97	— ½
NCR Cp 9s85	70	99	98½	98½	— ½
NEngTT 9¾s10	392	99	96½	99	+3¼
NEngTT 8¼s09	72	88¾	87¾	88¼	— ½
NEngTT 8.2s04	45	88⅞	84⅝	84⅝	—1½
NEngTT 8s03	37	84⅞	84	84⅞	+1¼
NEngTT 7¾s07	5	79¾	79¾	79	+ ⅜
NEngTT 6⅜s79	32	94	94	94	+ ¾
NJ BellT 9.35s	380	100	98¼	99⅝	—1⅛
NJ Bell 7s13	39	85	84⅝	85	+ ¼
NJ Bell 3¼s88	8	54½	54⅛	54½	—2½
NYBkSv 10s 81	102	99	98⅝	98⅝	— ½
vlNYCen 6s98f	8	8	8	8	— ¼
vlNYCen 4s98f	4	58	58	58	
vlNYC 5s2013f	148	6	5	6	+ ½
vlNYC 4½s2013f	91	5	4	4½	
vlNY 4½s2013r	2	4½	4½	4½	
vlNYCen 4s98f	17	6	5½	6	
vlNYCH 3½s97f	3	17½	14	14	—8
vlNYCH 3½s97r	5	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
vlNYLS 3½s98f	1	9½	9½	9½	
vlNYCL 3½s98r	3	9	9	9	
vlNYMC 3½s98f	1	28½	28½	28½	
vlNYM 3s98r	5	22	22	22	
vlNYNH 4½s22f	48	2½	2	2	— ⅛
vlNYPut 4s93f	6	17	17	17	—2
NYSEG 10.6s82	23	104	103⅝	104	— ½
NYS EG 9¾s05	3	95	95	95	—1
NYS EG 7⅝s01	35	90½	90	90	—8
NYTel 9¾s2010	129	99⅝	98½	99¼	+ ⅛
NY Tel 9s14	18	97	97	97	
NYTel 8¾s2015	131	95	93	94	—1¼
NYTel 8.30s12	4	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
NYTel 8s2008	62	85¼	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅜
NY Tel 6s93	65	97¼	96⅛	97⅛	
NYTel 7¾s2005	23	84	83	83	—1
NYTel 7¾s2011	52	79¼	78	78	—1⅛
NYTel 4½s91	14	61¼	61¼	61¼	
NYTel 4¾s93	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	
NYTel 2¾s82	3	69¼	69¼	69¼	—1
NiagM 10.6s81	87	110	109	109¾	+ ⅜
NiagM 10.2s05	34	98¼	97	97	—1½
NiagMP 4⅞s87	3	63½	63¼	63½	
NiagMP 2⅞s80	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ¼
NiagMP 2¾s80	2	74	74	74	
NLT Cp 8.6s85	4	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
NorfkWn 4s96	3	50¼	50¼	50¼	
NorInNus 9s88	57	75	74	75	+1
NorAPh 9¾s00	10	95	95	95	
NorAPh cv4s92	5	51	51	51	
NorIllG 8¾s76	30	100¼	100	100	
NorIllG 8¼s83	5	98½	98¼	98½	
NorNG 9¾s90	68	98⅛	97⅛	97⅞	— ⅛
NorNGs 9s95	21	100	98	99¾	— ⅜
Nor Nat G 8s91	24	86	86	86	—2
NorPac 4s84	4	75½	75½	75½	
NorPac 4s97	15	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅝
NorPac 4s97r	5	47¼	47¼	47¼	
NorPac 3s2047	20	33	32½	33	+ ½
NrPac 3s2047r	65	30⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
NorStaP 3s98	30	64⅛	63	63	+ ⅝
NorStaP 4¼s98	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	+2¾
NorStaP 4s88	22	60	59½	59	+ ¼
Northp cv4¾s87	10	69½	69½	69½	+1
Nwstind 7½s94	38	75	74	74	—2
NwnBell 10s14	67	105⅞	102½	102¾	—3¼
NwnBell 8¾s12	93	93	92	93	— ⅜
NwnBell 7¾s11	18	84½	84½	84½	+ ¾
NwnBell 7¾s05	21	81¾	77¾	81	— ¼
NwnBell 5¾s79	5	98¼	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
NwnMu cv4s91	44	63	60	60	
NortSim 6s98	14	62	60½	60½	— ½
Oakind cv4¾s87	47	50⅛	49	50¼	+ ½
OccidP 10s82	294	101¼	100½	101	+ ¾
OccidP cv7½s96	1410	99½	89⅛	92¾	—4⅛
OhBellT 7¾s18	94	84⅝	83	84⅝	+ ¾
OhBellT 7⅞s11	22	80¼	79½	80¼	+ ¼
OhBellT 6⅝s78	20	94	93⅞	93⅞	
OhioEd 10s81	114	104	102	103⅞	— ¾
OhioPw 12¼s81	21	107	103	103	—4
OhioPw 10¼s82	109	109	99¾	100	
Ohio Pw 6¾s79	30	87¾	87	87	—1
Ohio Pw 6¼s77	20	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅝
Okla G 4⅛s93	7	57	56⅝	57	+3
Okla G 3¼s88	5	57½	57⅛	57⅛	—2½
Oneida cv5½s88	30	55½	55	55	
OtisEl cv6⅝s95	126	80	77	79½	— ½
Outb M 7¾s95	15	75	75	75	
Owenill 9s81	10	100	100	100	— ¾
Owenill cv4½s92	35	83⅜	82⅛	82⅛	— ⅝
PacGE 9.85s82	103	103½	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅝
PacGE 9¾s05	200	97	96⅞	97	+ ⅛
PacGE 9¼s06	77	93¾	91¼	91¾	— ¾
PacGE 8⅞s02	106	91½	90	90	— ⅝
PacGE 9s07	23	83	82	82	—2
PacGE 7¾s05A	30	80	79½	80	—2
PGE 7¾s05ZZ	35	80½	80¼	80¼	+1⅛
PacGE 7½s03	7	78¼	77	77	
Pac G&E 5s89	30	69⅝	67⅛	68	
Pac G&E 3s91	33	65	64⅝	64⅝	
Pac GE 4½s90	5	61	61	61	
Pac GE 3¾s86	2	65	65	65	
Pac GE 3¾s82	10	69¾	69⅜	69⅝	—3½
Pac G&E 3s77	10	91⅝	91½	91⅞	+ ½
Pac G&E 3s79	151	81½	80¼	81	— ⅜
Pac G&E 3s83	15	67	67	67	— ½
Pac GE 2¾s81	4	79½	71½	71½	
PacNwTl 8¾s08	109	93	92⅞	93	—2
PacNwTl 8¾s10	43	91¼	90	90	—5
Pac SwA 4s87	73	54¾	53	53	—1½
PacT&T 9¾s04	168	95	94	94⅛	—2¾
PacT&T 9.1s84	110	101⅝	100¼	101¼	+ ½
PacT&T 9s81	200	102	100⅝	100⅞	— ⅜
PacT&T 8¾s05	104	92¼	91½	92	
PacTT 8.65s05	47	91⅛	90½	90⅞	— ⅝
PacT&T 7.8s07	42	83½	82⅛	82½	— ¾
PacT&T 7¾s09	25	81¾	80	80	—4½
PacT&T 7¼s80	26	94½	93⅞	94½	+ ⅞
PacT&T 7¼s08	28	79	77½	77½	—4
PacT&T 6¾s79	10	95	95	95	+1
PacT&T 4⅝s88	6	64½	64½	64½	
PacT&T 2¾s85	1	60	60	60	
PacT&T 2¾s86	9	60	58	60	
PAA 11¼s86	93	81⅞	80¼	80½	+ ½
PAA 11⅛s86	86	79¾	79	79	— ½
PAA cv7½s98	400	65½	60	62½	—6½
PAA cv 5¼s89	710	33	31⅛	31¾	—8¼
PAA cv 4¾s87	6	72	72	72	+1
PAA cv 4½s84	30	46	45¾	46	
PAA cv 4¼s86	788	30⅝	29¾	30¾	+ ⅝
Paprct cv5¼s94	71	58⅛	58	58	—1⅝
Park H cv4s92	35	57	55⅛	55⅛	— ¼
vlPennC 6½s93f	5	50¾	50	50½	—4¼
PennDx cv5s82	27	79	79	79	+1
Penney 9s99	29	96	95	95	— ¼
PennyF 9.45s81	39	100¾	100½	100¾	—1
PennyF 4½s84	25	70¾	70¾	70¾	
PennCo cv9s94	16	92⅞	92	92⅞	+ ½
PennPL 10¾s82	154	104⅝	103½	104	+ ¼
vlPa RR 4¼s81f	36	10½	10	10	
vlPa RR 4¼s86	28	10⅛	10	10⅛	
Pennwlt 9⅛s95	9	99	98⅞	99	+1⅜
Pennzoil 10⅞s83	57	102	101½	101½	— ⅞
Pennzoil 8⅛s76	125	100 5-16	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
Pennzoil 8⅞s96	65	84⅝	83⅝	83⅝	+ ⅛
Pennzoil 7¼s88	6	80	80	80	+ ½
Pennzoil 7¾s88	5	80½	80⅛	80¼	+4⅛
Pennzl cv5¼s96	288	69⅛	66	67	—3⅛
Pepsico 9⅝s81	27	100¾	100¼	100¾	+ ½
Pepsico 8⅝s85	7	96	96	96	+1⅝
Pepsi cv4¾s96	85	103	102	103	+3
Per Mar 9¾s80	1	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	
Pfizer 9¼s00	49	100	99½	99⅞	
Pfizer 8⅝s85	125	101⅛	100¾	100⅞	— ½
Pfizer cv4s97	147	70	67	70	+ ½
PhelpsD 8⅝s85	19	101	97½	97½	— ⅝
PhelpsD 8.1s96	6	85	85	85	—4⅝
PhelpsD 7⅝s78	10	97	97	97	+ ¼
vlPhilBW 4⅞s77	3	22½	22½	22½	
Phila El 11¼s81	109	107⅛	106¼	106⅞	— ½
PhilEl 11⅜s2000	59	106⅜	103⅛	103⅛	— ½
Phila El 11s80	147	104	103⅞	104	+ ½
PhilaEl 11s00	73	105⅞	100	100⅞	— ¼
Phila El 9s95	31	92	90½	91	—8
Phila El 9¾s76	49	100¼	100	100¼	+ ½
PhilaEl 8⅝s04	42	84½	79⅝	81½	+1½
Phila El 8⅝s96	34	82½	80¾	82¼	+1⅜
PhilEl 7¾s2000	27	77	74½	74½	—2½
Phila El 7½s98	27	74½	74	74½	+2
PhilaEl 7⅝s99	3	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	
PhilEl 7⅜s2001	5	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+ ¼
Phila El 6¾s93	1	66	66	66	—1
Phila El 6⅝s97	11	63⅛	61⅛	62	+ ⅞
Phila El 5s89	23	64	62⅛	64	+1⅝
Phila El 4⅝s86	18	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
Phila El 3⅞s88	8	66	65⅝	65⅝	+ ⅝
Phila El 3¾s85	10	59	59	59	+1⅞
Phila El 2⅝s78	5	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+2⅛
Phila El 2¾s81	17	71½	70	71½	
PhilMo 8.85s82	25	99	99¼	99⅝	— ⅝
PhilMor 8⅛s85	7	99	99	99	+ ½
PhilMor 6⅜s93	18	79½	78¾	79½	+1
Philip In 10s77	41	91	90	91	+1
PhilIP 7¾s2001	34	83	82	83	
PionCp 9¼s82	25	102	102	102	+1
Pittston cv4s97	18	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
PizzaH cv8¾s95	934	106	99	104	—⅝
PortGE 10⅜s88	27	104⅛	103	104	
PortGE 10s82	22	101¼	101	101	+8
PortGE 9⅝s85	5	99⅞	99	99⅞	
PotEIP 10⅝s04	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
PotEIP 9¼s05	34	95	93	94¼	— ¼
PotEIP 8⅜s09	10	84	83	84	— ⅝
ProctG 8⅜s05	17	94½	93¼	94¼	—1½
ProctG 7s2002	3	81	81	81	—8½
ProctG 3⅞s81	75	81⅛	81¼	81¼	
PuSCol 8⅜s2008	10	91½	91½	91½	+2½
PubSvCol 7½s02	7	78	78	78	+ ¾
PubSEG 12s04	69	110½	109	110	— ¼
PubSEG 9s95	87	95	91⅛	91⅛	—3½
PubSEG 8¾s06	26	86½	85	86½	— ⅜
PubSEG 8s2037	1	80	80	80	
PubSEG 4⅝s77	15	95	94⅞	95	+ ⅛
PubSvIn 9.6s05	29	100	99½	100	+ ⅛
PubSvIn 8s04	14	84⅛	83	84⅛	— ⅜
PubSvIn 7¾s01	45	80½	78⅛	78⅞	—2⅛
PubSvInd 7s02	14	77	75⅛	75⅛	—1¼
PugetS 10¾s83	74	104½	102⅛	102⅛	—1⅛
Puget 10.45s85	63	102½	102	102⅛	+1
Pullman 5¼s97	1	76½	76½	76½	+1
Pulim Tr 10s85	9	101	100⅞	101	+ ⅛
Purex cv4¾s95	2	63	63	63	—1
RCA 9¼s90	19	97	95⅛	95½	—2⅝
RCA cv 4½s92	114	56½	55½	55½	
RalsPur 8⅜s85	84	100¼	100	100¼	
Ralst cv5¾s2000	144	107	104	107	+4
Ramad cv5s95	122	41	40	41	
RapAm 7⅝s85	51	45¼	43⅛	43⅛	— ½
RapAm 6⅞s94	110	37¾	36¼	36¼	— ⅝
RapAm 7⅞s94	103	37⅛	36⅛	37½	+ ⅛
RapidAm 6s88	311	34	32	32	—1⅛
vlReadg 3⅛s95f	12	39⅞	38	39⅝	— ½
RdsBa cv5⅛s88	17	86½	86	86	+1
Reeves cv4s91	3	58⅛	58	58⅛	— ⅛
RelianGp 9⅝s98	74	58	57	57¼	— ⅝
RelianGp 9⅞s99	18	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
Rever cv5¾s92	38	55¼	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
Rever cv5¼s92	38	55½	54⅛	54⅛	+ ½
Revlon 8.45s85	7	97½	97⅛	97½	
Reylnd 7¾s2001	1	80½	80½	80½	
RevM cv4⅞s91	23	58¼	55	56	— ¾
Reyn Tob 7s89	4	79⅝	79½	79⅝	—2⅝
RiegelT cv5s93	5	55¼	55¼	55¼	
RochGE 10⅝s83	8	105⅛	105¼	105¼	+1¼
RochT cv4s94	26	61	60	61	+ ⅛
RockInt 8.3s86	10	92¾	92½	92½	+1½
RockInt 7.3s77	15	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	+ ⅛
RockIn cv4¾s91	18	55½	55⅛	55⅛	+1
RohmH 9s85	27	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	—1¼
Rohr cv 5¼s86	16	57⅛	57½	57½	—2¼
RydersSys 9¼s95	42	94	93⅛	94	+ ⅛
RyderSys 7½s94	15	82	80½	82	
RydSys 7⅞s93	14	80⅞	80⅛	80⅛	
StJoeLP 9⅝s76	3	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	+1
SLSF 5s2006	5	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+1⅛
StL Sw 1s1989	2	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
StReg cv4⅞s97	31	95	92	92	—7
SanDG 10.7s82	84	102½	102	102⅛	+ ⅛
SanDGE 9.3s79	206	99⅝	99	99⅝	+ ⅜
Sander cv12s92	58	106	103	103	—3
Sanders cv5s92	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
SaFein cv5½s96	100	89⅛	86⅛	88⅛	+3⅛
SauRRlEs 8¼s80	75	62½	61⅝	62½	+1⅛
SavnMet 6¼s75	15	99½	98⅝	99⅛	+1½
SCM Cp 9¾s90	59	95	93⅝	95	—1
SCM Cp 7⅝s88	10	79	78⅝	78⅝	+1⅝
SCM cv 5¼s88	42	60⅛	58	59	—1
ScottP 8⅝s2000	8	96⅛	96	96⅛	+1⅛
ScottP 9.15s85	8	98⅝	96⅛	96⅛	—2½
SbdCsL 8.35s96	6	81½	81	81	
Seagrm 7⅝s96	5	80	80	80	—4½
Seagrm 7½s78	13	96	95½	95½	
Searle 8s81	76	97¼	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅛
Searle 7⅞s80	40	95	95	95	+1
Sears R 8⅝s95	59	98	96	98	+1½
Sears R 8⅝s76	257	101 3-32	99 25-32	101 3-32	+19-32
Sears R 7¾s85	160	95	93	95	+ ¼
Sears R 6¾s93	6	79½	79½	79½	— ½
Sears R 4¾s83	67	81	80	80	— ¼
SearRAc 8⅝s86	26	96⅛	96	96	—4
SearsR Ac 5s82	42	79¾	78⅛	79¾	+ ⅛
SearRAc 4¾s77	25	94½	94⅛	94½	+ ⅛
SeatrnL cv6s94	149	36	35	35⅝	— ½
SecuPac 7.7s82	5	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+ ⅛
ShellOil 8⅛s05	4	97	96	96	—1½
ShellO 8⅛s2000	7	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	
ShellOil 5.30s92	20	70½	69	69	—1½
Shell PL 7⅛s99	18	86	86	86	+1
SherW cv6⅛s95	5	92	92	92	
Signal 8.85s94	23	90	88	90	+ ½
Sinclr cv4⅜s86	26	155	151⅞	155	+1⅞
Singer 8⅛s76	91	100	99 5-16	99 11-32	—9-32
Singer 8s99	1	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
SkellyO 8.15s76	25	99½	99	99⅞	—1⅛
Skil Cp cv5s92	23	46⅛	45	45	—2
SmithA 10⅛s95	5	98	98	98	—2
SmithKn 8.15s84	8	97¼	96½	97¼	— ⅜
Socony 2⅝s76	12	96 7-16	96 7-16	96 7-16	—7-16
SohioBP 9⅞s99	23	99¾	99½	99¾	+ ¼
SohioBP 8⅝s03	24	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	
SoCenBl 10s14	16	105	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅜
SoCenBl 9.2s10	121	99	98	98½	+ ½
SogcenBl 8¼s04	12	89½	89	89	— ¼
SoCenBl 8¼s13	89	88½	88	88½	— ⅝
SoCenBl 8.2s03	3	98¼	97⅛	98½	— ¼
SoCenBl 7⅝s07	16	80½	80½	80½	— ⅛
SoCenBl 7⅝s02	10	80	79⅝	79⅞	— ¼
SoestBkg 10s83	27	101	100	101	+ ½
SoBellT 9.05s03	162	97½	96	97	+ ½
SoBellTel 8s14	127	86⅞	84⅛	85	— ⅝
SoBellT 7.60s08	31	82⅛	82½	82⅛	— ⅛
SoBellT 7¾s10	30	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	—1½
SoBellTel 7s78	1	96	96	96	— ½
SoBellT 3s79	15	84	83	84	+1
So BellT 2¾s85	10	61½	61⅛	61⅛	
SoCalE cv3⅛s80	15	76⅞	76½	76⅞	— ⅛
SoCalGs 10⅛s87	18	105½	105	105	— ¼
SoCalG 8.85s95	9	90½	90	90	—3½
SoCalGs 9⅛s95	10	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
SoNGas 9⅛s76	35	101	100 11-16	101	+ ½
SoNGas 6⅞s79	4	91¼	91⅛	91¼	— ⅛
SoNEngT 9⅛s10	14	98⅜	96⅛	98⅜	— ⅜
SoNEngT 8⅛s08	26	85⅞	84⅛	85⅞	+1⅛
SoPac 4½s81	21	75½	74	74½	+ ½
S PacOr 4¼s77	34	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+ ½
SoPac 3¼s96	5	35½	35	35½	+ ¼
SouthRy 5s94	5	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
SRyCar 4⅝s88	10	63	63	63	— ¼
SoRyMem 5s96	1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
SwnBIT 9.25s15	232	99¾	98	99⅝	+ ½
SwnBIT 8⅝s07	113	94⅝	93⅞	94	+ ¼
SwBellT 8¼s14	80	90	87⅛	90	—1
SwnBIT 8.20s82	115	99½	98½	99⅛	+1⅛
SwnBIT 7⅝s09	57	85⅛	83	85⅛	+ ⅛
SwBellT 7⅜s13	30	84⅛	83⅛	84⅛	+1⅛
SwBellT 7¾s12	34	81⅛	80½	80½	—1
SwBellT 7s78	75	97½	97½	97½	
SwBellT 6¾s79	65	93⅛	91⅞	93	+1⅝
Spiegel 5¼s83	10	66	66	66	+1
SpiegelInc 5s87	4	55	55	55	+ ½
Sprag cv4¾s92	10	39½	39⅛	39½	+1⅛
StBrand 6⅝s93	12	80	76½	80	—1½
StOilCal 8⅝s05	96	97⅛	95¼	97⅛	+ ½
StdOilCal 7s96	39	82	81	81⅞	— ⅝
St O Cal 5¾s92	5	72	72	72	—1¼
St O Cal 4⅝s83	49	77⅛	75½	76⅝	+ ⅜
StOilInd 9.2s04	93	101	99	99	—1½
StOilInd 8⅞s05	72	94	93⅛	93⅛	—1⅛
StOilInd 7.1s89	842	100⅜	99⅜	100	+ ⅛
Std Oil Ind 6s91	2	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅜
Std Oil Ind 6s98	67	72⅛	71⅞	72	+ ⅛
StOilInd 4½s83	101	77½	75⅛	76½	+ ⅝
StOOh 8½s2000	56	91	89	90	+1
StOilOh 7.60s99	30	81	80½	80½	— ½
St OilOh 4⅛s82	4	80	78	78	—2½
Std Packs 6s90	11	45	42½	42½	—1½
StPkg cv5¾s90	70	43⅛	41½	42½	+ ½
SPrud cv6½s90	45	65⅛	65	65⅛	+4½
Standex cv5s87	7	70	70	70	
Standex cv5s87	7	70	70	70	
StaMutInv 9s86	52	50	49½	49½	
SterlSPrt 9s83	5	99½	99½	99½	— ½
Stauff cv4¾s91	20	138	134	138	—6
Steven cv4s90	12	62	62	62	
Stokel 10⅞s2000	20	100	100	100	
Stokely cv4⅛s82	5	74	74	74	—1
StorVSh cv5s97	6	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
SunOil 8½s2000	74	94	91⅛	94	+3⅛
Sun Oil 7⅝s76	6	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	
Sunbm 5¾s92	8	64	63⅞	64	— ½
Sundst cv5s93	5	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
SunsM cv6⅜s89	50	95	93	95	+1½
SutroMtg 6⅝s82	47	63	59	59	—4
Sybron 9⅜s85	5	101⅛	101	101⅛	
Sybron 7¼s94	4	79¼	79¼	79¼	—3⅛
Sybron cv4⅞s87	1	68	68	68	
Talcott 9⅞s76	11	95⅛	93⅛	95⅛	+1½
Talcott 5s79	74	74	74	74	
TalcottN cv6s94	97	34	32½	32⅝	—1⅛
Tandy 10s94	22	85	85	85	—2
Tektrnix 8⅜s83	5	104½	104½	104½	—1½
Teledy 10s04	265	83	81	82	
Teledy 7s99	56	60	56½	59½	+3
Teledy cv3¼s92	82	54	53½	54	+ ½
Telex Cp 9s96	203	38⅝	37½	37½	— ½
TenncoCp 9s78	29	100⅝	100	100	— ¼
TenncCp 9⅝s75	114	100¼	99 23-32	99 25-32	+1-32
TenncoCp 7s93	42	78	74¼	74½	—2⅛
TenCp cv6½s92	98	89	87⅛	88	
Tenncolnc 9s94	10	92	91¼	91⅛	
Tenncinc 6¼s91	18	90	88⅛	90	—1⅛
Tenncoinc 6s79	22	91⅛	90	91¼	+ ¼
TVA 9⅛s95	15	104⅛	103⅛	103⅛	—1⅛
TVA 8.10s79	447	100	99	100	+ ¼
TVA 8.05s99	41	91½	91⅛	91⅛	—1½
TVA 8.05s99r	5	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	
TVA 7.70s98	194	87½	86½	87½	+ ½
TVA 7.35s97B	22	83⅛	83½	83½	+1⅛
TVA 7.35s97Br	5	85½	85	85½	
TVA 7.35s97C	71	84⅛	83	84⅛	
TVA 7.35s97A	25	84	83¾	83¾	—1¼
TVA 7.35s98B	16	84	83	83⅝	—2
TVA 7.35s98Br	15	84	83⅞	83⅞	
TVA 7⅝s76	35	100	99 9-32	100	
TVA 7s97	44	81¼	80⅛	81¼	—1⅛
TVA 7s97r	21	81¼	81¼	81¼	
Tesoro cv5⅛s89	121	85½	83	85	
Texaco 8⅝s05	98	96⅝	95⅛	96⅝	— ⅛
Texaco 7¾s2001	18	87⅝	87⅛	87⅝	+ ¼
Texaco 5⅝s97	24	70	69⅛	70	+ ¼
TexCBn 6⅞s85	84	99	98½	99	+1
TexasCo 3⅛s83	42	72	71⅝	71⅝	— ⅛
TexInd 7⅜s92	20	67½	67½	67½	
TexO&G 10⅛s95	7	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
TexO&G 7⅛s92	5	77	77	77	—3
TextI cv4⅜s96	6	35	33⅛	33⅛	—3⅛
Textron 5⅞s92	2	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+1⅛
TideM cv5¼s91	16	107	104⅛	105⅛	—3½
ToledoEd 10s82	56	104	103	103	
ToledoE 9⅜s80	20	90	90	90	—2
ToledoEd 8s03	2	81	81	81	+1
ToledoE 7⅛s02	13	75½	75½	75½	
TWA 11s86	14	86¼	85	85	—1¼
TWA 10s85	97	83	81¾	83	— ¼
TWA 6½s78f	91	66	64	65	+1
TWA cv5s94	334	32½	29	29⅞	—2½
TWA cv4s92	74	28	25¼	25⅛	—2½
TranFin 10s77	47	101½	101	101	
TranFin 7⅞s91	5	79	78⅛	78¼	+ ½
Travler 8.70s95	10	93	92½	93	+1¾
TucsnG 7.65s03	4	73	72	72	—1
TylerCp cv5s93	89	65	65	65	—2⅝
UnCarb 8⅛s05	53	96	94⅛	96	+ ⅞
UnCarb 5.30s97	17	69½	67	67	— ⅞
UnElec 10½s05	6	101	101	101	+1
UnElMo 3⅛s82	7	69½	67	69½	
Un OCal 8⅜s85	63	98½	97½	98	+1¼
UnOCal 8⅜s82	109	99	97¾	98½	— ⅝
Un OCal 8⅛s76	61	101⅛	100 1-32	100⅝	+ ⅛
Un OCal 6⅞s98	40	74½	74½	74½	— ⅛
UPacCp 8.4s83	71	100	99½	100	+ ¾
UPacC cv4¾s99	183	121¼	115¼	121¼	+2¼
Un Pac 8⅛s85	47	101	99⅞	100	+ ⅞
Un Pac 7.20s76	20	99	98⅞	98⅞	+ ⅛
Un Pac 2⅝s76	4	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+1⅛
Un Pac 2½s91	4	45	45	45	—2½
Un Tank 5s86	5	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
Uniroy cv5½s96	89	55⅝	55	55⅛	+ ⅛
UnAirL cv5s91	40	62½	61⅛	62	—1⅛
U AirL cv4½s92	111	49	47⅛	49	+1¼
UnBrnd 9⅛s98	124	61⅛	60⅛	61	— ½
Un Brnd 6⅞s88	5	47	47	47	
U Bran cv5½s94	216	39	38	38½	— ½
UnGasC 5⅜s80	5	85	85	85	—1⅛
UnGasC 4⅛s82	10	80½	80½	80½	
UnGasP 8⅝s87	26	80⅛	79½	79½	—1½
UnGasP 5⅛s80	10	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+1⅛
UnGasP 5⅛s77	8	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
UnGasP 5⅛s78	7	89⅛	87⅛	89⅛	+ ⅛
UnGasP 5s78	18	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	
UJerBk 7.95s79	1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅝
UnMrch 9⅛s95	80	87	86⅛	87	+1
UnMrch cv4s90	43	47⅛	45⅛	45⅛	—1⅛
U Nuclr cv5s88	90	67	65½	65⅞	— ⅛
U Nuclr cv5s88	90	67	63½	65⅞	— ¼
US Hm cv5¼s96	39	43½	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
US Ind 7⅛s97	14	67	66⅝	67	+2
US Lease 7.6s	6	96	96	96	+1
US NBOr 6⅞s80	2	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
US Plywd 8s96	4	81½	80½	81½	+2¼
US Rlt cv5¾s89	5	35	35	35	+3
US Steel 7⅜s01	18	86	85⅛	86	+2½
US Steel 4⅝s96	230	60½	59⅛	60⅛	+1¼
US Steel 4⅛s86	10	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	— ½
US Steel 4s83	30	75⅛	74½	74⅛	— ½
UnTech 9s95	50	99⅝	99½	99½	+ ½
UnTec cv5⅜s91	332	92	84	87	—4⅛
UnTec cv4⅛s92	430	80½	73⅛	76	—4
UnitUtil cv5s93	20	60⅛	60	60	+ ⅛
Univar 9⅜s99	5	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
Upjohn 8⅛s85	1	97	97	97	— ½
USLIFE 9⅛s85	47	100	99	100	
UtahPL 10⅛s83	3	104	103	103	— ¾
UV Ind cv5⅛s93	68	65	63	63	—2⅛
UV Ind 5⅜s95	37	58	52⅛	58	
Vendo cv4⅛s80	18	78	77⅛	78	
VerYNuc 9⅛s98	9	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	
VaEIP cv3⅛s86	35	57	55	56	— ⅛
VaE Pw 3⅞s81	2	72	72	72	—1
VaE Pw 3⅛s82	25	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+1⅛
VirgRy Inc6s08	35	58⅛	58	58⅛	+ ⅞
VbloM 10⅛s2000	10	101	101	101	—1
Virg Ry 3s95	5	55	55	55	
Wabash 7⅛s77	25	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+1
Wabash 4s81	5	72	72	72	—1⅛
WalMt cv8⅛s95	10	117⅞	116⅞	116⅞	+ ½
Walgrn cv5⅛s91	5	64	64	64	— ½
WalM cv6⅛s91	26	66⅛	63⅛	63⅛	—3⅛
WarnL 8⅞s2000	20	100	99	100	+ ⅞
WarnL 8.30s85	67	99	97⅛	99	+ ¾
WeanU cv5⅛s93	21	51½	51⅛	51½	
Wean 5⅛s93n	25	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
WellsFar 7⅛s97	6	80½	79⅛	80⅛	+6½
vlWShr 4s2361f	20	11⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
vlWShr 4s2361r	25	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
WnAccep 9⅛s79	4	101	100⅛	101	
WnArL cv5⅛s93	87	67⅛	65	65½	—1⅛
WnBncp 7⅛s82	10	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	—2⅛
Wn Elec 8⅛s95	25	93⅛	92	92	—1⅛
Wn Elec 7⅛s96	18	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+1⅛
WU Cp 10⅛s97	25	76	75⅛	75⅛	— ½
WU Cp cv5⅛s97	174	40⅛	39	39	—2⅛
WnUnT 12⅛s81	483	102⅛	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅛
WnUnT 8.45s96	7	68⅛	67⅛	66⅛	— ⅛
WnUnT 8.10s98	33	64⅛	63⅛	64⅛	+ ½
WnUnT 7.90s97	17	64⅛	62	64⅛	+1⅛
WnUnTel 6s89	31	59	55⅛	55⅛	—2⅛
WestgCr 8⅛s91	26	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅛
WestgCr 7.2s78	62	93⅛	92⅛	92⅛	
WestgEl 8⅛s95	76	89	87⅛	88⅛	— ⅛
WestgEl 5⅛s92	11	66	65	66	— ⅛
Weyrhsr 8.9s04	63	99	97½	98½	—1
Weyrh 8⅛s2000	15	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	35	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
Weyrhsr 8s85	135	95	93⅛	95⅛	—1
Weyerh 5.20s91	29	71⅛	71	71	— ⅛
Whirl 5⅛s86	1	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+1⅛
WhitCn cv5⅛s92	97	83	81⅛	81⅛	—1⅛
WhitM cv5⅛s98	54	51⅛	51	51⅛	+1⅛
Whittkr 10s88	5	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	—1⅛
Wickes cv5s99	14	81⅛	81	81	
Wickes Cp 6s92	19	69	69	69	
Wickes cv5⅛s94	5	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
WillRs cv5⅛s89	150	67⅛	65	67⅛	+1⅛
WillRs cv6⅛s92	13	59⅛	58⅛	59⅛	—1⅛
WnsCos 11s87	171	104	102⅛	104⅛	— ⅛
WnsCos 10⅛s83	91	101⅛	101	101	
WiscTel 8s14	35	84	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅛
WiscTel 7⅛s07	10	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	—1⅛
Witco cv4⅛s93	30	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅛
Woolwrth 9s99	68	88	85⅛	87⅛	—1⅛
Woolwth 7⅛s96	3	72	72	72	—5⅛
Wornet cv5⅛s94	44	77⅛	77	77	
Wyly cv7⅛s95	117	35	33⅛	34	—1
Xerox 8⅛s99	75	95	95	95	— ½
Xerox 8.2s82	258	98⅛	97⅛	98⅛	
Xerox cv6s95	300	95	90½	95	+3
Zapata 10⅛s2000	71	94	95⅛	95⅛	
Zapata cv4⅛s88	52	60	58	61	—3⅛
Zapat cv4⅛s88	30	60	58	60	—3
ZapatCor 4⅛s88C	91	63⅛	61	61⅛	— ⅛
Zayre Cp 8s96	5	63	63	63	+ ⅛
Zayre cv5⅛s94	67	46	44	45⅛	+ ⅛
Zura cv5⅛s94	5	65	65	65	+1⅛

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Austral 8¾s83	10	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	— ¼
Austral 8.45s80	3	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ¼
Austral 5½s81	1	90	90	90	+1
Austral 5¼s80	1	96½	96½	96½	+3⅛
BanqueF 9¼s88	12	100⅛	99½	100⅛	+1⅛
CaissaN 9⅞s80	44	101	99⅞	100⅛	— ¼
Chile 3s93f	8	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
CopenT 5⅛s77	7	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
Cuba 4½s77f	15	19⅛	18	18	—2
Czech 3s63xf	1	23	23	23	
EuropC 9⅛s79	100	99½	98⅞	99⅛	
EurpCS 8⅛s83	75	95¼	93⅛	93½	—1⅛
Germany 5s89	2	89	89	89	+ ⅛
ItalRep 3s77	3	97½	97½	97½	
JapanDv 8⅛s80	25	98	97⅛	98	
Mexico 10s80	258	101⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
Mexico 8⅛s87	21	86	85	86	—2
Mexico 8⅛s77	2	76	76	76	—1
Mexico 6⅛s79	2	93	93	93	
New Zeal 7s76	18	96½	96⅛	96⅛	+4
N Zeal 5⅝s76	3	96	96	96	— ⅛
Nova Scot 9s76	4	99⅛	99 17-32	99 17-32	
QuebecPr 8s73	20	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
SoaNChF 9⅛s80	20	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛

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Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask.	Yld.
Oct. 9, 1975	6.38	5.68	5.76
Oct. 16	6.23	5.71	5.80
Oct. 21	6.31	5.71	5.80
Oct. 23	6.20	5.74	5.84
Oct. 30	6.21	5.79	5.89
Nov. 6	6.17	5.91	6.02
Nov. 13	6.19	5.95	6.07
Nov. 18	6.20	5.96	6.09
Nov. 20	6.21	6.01	6.14
Nov. 28	6.21	6.03	6.17
Dec. 4	6.31	6.05	6.19
Dec. 11	6.31	6.05	6.20
Dec. 16	6.21	6.05	6.21
Dec. 18	6.20	6.02	6.18
Dec. 26	6.21	6.05	6.22
Jan. 2, 1976	6.29	6.21	6.39
Jan. 8	6.37	6.21	6.40
Jan. 13	6.42	6.26	6.46
Jan. 15	6.42	6.26	6.46
Jan. 22	6.48	6.32	6.53
Jan. 29	6.56	6.40	6.72
Jan. 31	6.65	6.47	6.70
Feb. 5	6.61	6.43	6.67
Feb. 10	6.64	6.48	6.72
Feb. 13	6.66	6.50	6.75
Feb. 19	6.66	6.50	6.76
Feb. 26	6.68	6.52	6.79
Mar. 4	6.70	6.56	6.89
Mar. 9	6.71	6.55	6.88
Mar. 11	6.72	6.56	6.87
Mar. 18	6.73	6.58	6.88
Mar. 25	6.72	6.58	6.89
Apr. 1	6.69	6.61	6.93
Apr. 6	6.71	6.53	6.85
May 4	6.82	6.64	6.97
June 1	6.87	6.89	7.09
June 29	6.86	6.91	7.30
July 27	6.91	6.73	7.13
Aug. 24	6.92	6.76	7.18
Sept. 21	6.86	6.78	7.24

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	38⅞	39¼
Baystate Corporation	21½	22¼
Cleveland Trust Op.	35	36
Detroit Bank Corporation	38¾	39¾
Fidelcor Inc.	19¾	20¾
First Md. Bncp.	15¾	16½
First Nat. Cinn.	23¾	24½
Girard Corporation	33⅛	34½
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	26	26¾
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil	18¾	19¾
Lincoln First Banks	16¾	17½
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	45¾	46½
Nat. City Corporation	27⅞	28¼
New England Merch. Boston	13	13½
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	22¾	23¾
Pitts. Nat. Corporation	26¼	27
Prov. Nat. Corporation	18¾	19¼
Secur. Pac. Corporation	16¼	16½
Shawmut Ass. Boston	29½	31
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	23¾	23¾
U.S. Trust New York	19¾	20¾
Unit. Va. Bankshares	15¾	15⅞
Virginia Nat. Banksh	14½	15½

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Oct. 3, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
Occid.-Pet	1,126,600	18⅝	15⅞	16½	—1⅛
AmTel&T.	1,063,100	46⅛	45	46	— ⅜
CitiCorp	941,600	28⅛	24⅝	27⅛	— ⅜
GenMotors	833,700	53¾	49⅝	53⅝	Up⅜
NatSemicn	823,200	46⅝	39⅛	46⅛	Up1¼
Polaroid	698,200	37	33⅛	37	Up⅞
PanAm	610,900	4½	3⅞	4½	— ⅛
Texacolnc	515,300	24	23¼	24	Up⅞
WestghEl	509,500	14	13⅝	13½	— ⅛
KresgeSS	483,000	32¼	29⅛	32	Up1⅜
DowChem	480,500	87⅞	83½	87¼	— ⅜
XeroxCp	453,200	57⅝	52⅞	57½	Up3⅛
Ramadaln	453,200	3⅛	3⅛	3	— ⅛
IntminChm	426,700	46⅛	39¼	40⅝	—6¼
USSteel	410,300	65⅛	61⅜	63½	—2½
MorganJP	384,300	52	44⅝	49⅞	—3⅞
IntPaper	382,800	56½	50	52⅞	—3¼
FedNatMtg	376,300	13¼	12	13¼	Up½
FairchCam	376,800	51½	44⅞	50⅝	— ⅝
MinnMM	346,600	55	49⅝	53⅛	—1⅞

Issues traded: 1,999.
Advances: 605; declines: 1,109; unchanged: 285.
New highs: 19; new lows: 89.

Volume

Last week	67,822,646 shares
Week ago	69,970,390 shares
Year ago	73,189,970 shares
1975	3,704,795,650 shares
1974	2,596,861,207 shares
1973	3,943,031,421 shares

American Exchange

Week Ended Oct. 3, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
WestatesP	198,100	5⅞	7½	8⅛	— ⅛
ChampHo	138,600	3½	2⅞	3	— ¼
SyntexCorp	134,900	33⅞	30½	33⅛	Up⅞
NatPatent	106,000	13	10½	12	— ⅝
HoustOGM	92,100	28⅝	25	28⅝	Up⅞
BradRagan	90,300	16	14½	15	— ⅞
SambosRst	69,300	16⅞	15⅛	16⅛	— ½
CarbonInd	66,300	22⅞	20⅜	22¼	—1
EssexCh	62,800	9¼	8	8⅝	— ⅜
PanoceanO	62,300	9⅛	7⅛	8⅝	— ½

Volume: 8,674,330 shares.
Year to date: 436,119,709 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,183.
Advances: 256; declines; 634; unchanged: 293.
New highs: 12; new lows: 48.

Market Averages

Week Ended Oct. 3, 1975

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indus.	813.21	784.16	813.21	— 3.39
20 Transp.	158.39	154.78	158.39	— 1.19
15 Utils.	78.19	78.85	78.19	+ 0.19
65 Comb.	246.59	239.20	246.59	— 1.42
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	85.95	82.93	85.95	— 0.24

Insurance Stocks

Acadarnvlns Grp		1	1⅝	
AmBkrInsFla .20		2¾	3½	
ABkrLiFla .20b		6	6½	
Am Capitol .10e	3	1⅞	2⅛	
AmComwlth Fin	8	3⅝	4	— ⅛
AmFidelLfe .08	2	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
AmFndrsLife .20		7¼	8¼	
AmGuarnty Finl	4	2⅝	2¾	
AmHaritgeLf .32	18	7⅞	8⅛	+ ½
AmIndemLf .40	z50	9	9⅝	
AmIntlGrp .24	97	45½	46½	+2¼
AmIntlRein .14	89	31	32½	+1¼
AmInvstLife .20e		3½	3⅞	
AmNatlFinl .42	45	7⅛	7¾	
AmPioneer Cp		2¼	2⅜	
AmReingsr .60	26	10⅝	14⅝	
AmReserve Cp	57	2⅛	2½	
AmStatesLf .10e	2	10⅝	10⅞	
AmUndrwritr .40	z10	9	9⅝	+ ¼
AssocMadis .05e		1⅞	2⅛	
BMA Corp .58	38	8	8⅛	+ ½
BankrsSecLf .30		4½	5	
Benef NatCp s	20	1⅜	2⅛	+ ⅛
BenefStdA .40		3⅝	3⅞	
BenefStdB .40	18	3⅝	3⅞	
CalWstnState .60	2	11	12	
CarolCaslty .20e		2⅜	3⅛	
Centennial Cp	10	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
ChaseNatLife 1e		9⅝	10⅛	
Chesapk Lf A .24	2	4⅛	5	
Chesapk Lf B .24		4⅛	4⅞	
Chubb Corp 1.40	483	34⅛	35⅛	+1⅞
CoastStaCp .32		3⅝	4⅛	
Colfesc Unity	108	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
Colon LifeAc .34	2	6⅛	6⅝	
Columbia Natl	5	1⅞	2⅛	
CombInsAm .60	127	9⅛	9½	
Conn Gen Ins .96	391	39⅝	40	+2⅛
ContAmLife 1	241	16	16⅝	
CottonState Lfe	1	3⅝	4⅛	
CriterionIns .48	3	19⅛	19⅝	+ ½
Crum&Frst 1.40a	338	22	22⅝	+1⅛
CrumFor pf2.40	2	70	74	+4
Durham Life .80		21⅛	22½	
ERC Corp .66	18	15⅛	15⅝	
Eldorado Genl	2	1⅛	1⅝	— ⅛
EmpFirMar .20e	5	3⅝	4	
Empire Gen	3	1⅛	1⅝	
EmployrCas .80a	4	15⅛	16	
Equit Gen Cp .40		10½	11¼	— ¼
EquitLfelowa .50	5	10⅛	10⅝	
Farm Home Life		5	6	
FarmNewWL .16	15	26⅛	26½	+1
FarmersGrp 1	52	56¼	57⅛	+1⅛
FidelCo Va	65	1	1⅛	
FidelUnLife .85e	58	16	16½	+1
FinlSecGrp .32	4	3⅝	4⅛	
FstAmFin .28	12	5⅛	6¼	
FstColonyLife .40	2	6⅝	7¼	
FstExecutive Cp		2⅝	3½	
FstFederLf .32a		5⅞	6⅛	
First United Inc	z28	⅜	1	
Fortune Nat s	19	4	5	
FoundationFinl s		⅝	⅞	
FoundersFinl .85e	z30	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
Franklin Life .84	123	16¼	17⅛	+ ⅜
Gen Reinsur .40	73	156	160	+3
GeoWashIn Cp	19	3⅛	3½	
GermanIns .30e		7	9	
GlobeLfeAcc .20		7⅝	8⅛	
GovEmpIns .20p	281	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅜
GovtEmplyIn Wt	77	3⅛	4	
GovtEmpLfe .24	29	14½	15⅛	
Gt Equity Finl	2	5⅛	7	
GtSouthnCp .52	35	18⅝	19⅛	— ⅛
Guaranty Nat		3⅛	4⅛	
Hamilton Intl	14	1⅛	1⅝	
HanoverIns .50	13	6⅛	6⅝	
HartfStmBlr 1.88	7	32¼	33	— ⅜
Home Benef 1	1	17⅛	18⅛	
IndepLibty Life		⅞	1⅛	
IndepLfeAcc .56	194	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
IndianaGrp .50		9⅛	9⅞	
Intercntl Finl		2⅛	3⅛	
Interfinci .20		3⅞	4⅛	
IntlLifeHolding s		2⅝	3⅛	
InterstateCp .20	5	4	4⅝	
InvestGrnty Lfe		13	14	
InvHeritKy .12e		8⅛	9	
Investrs Am		2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
JeffrsnNatLf .28	4	9⅛	10⅛	
KansCityLfe 1.20	6	23½	24½	+ ½
KemperCorp .80	35	12½	13⅛	+ ⅜
KyCentLfe .20	25	6⅛	6⅞	
LamarLife .40		13	14	
Life Am Bost	11	1⅝	2⅛	— ⅛
Life Ins Ga .68	24	12½	13	— ¼
Life Invinc .08	14	3⅝	4½	
Lifesurance Co	z48	2⅛	3	
LincIncLf .40a	z42	6⅞	7½	
La Sou Life	z85	5⅛	6	
LoyalAm Lfeins		7⅝	8¼	
Manch Lfe Cas s		⅝	1	
ManhatLf In .36e		4	5	
MassGen Lfe	2	3½	4	
McMillen Cp .32		4	4⅝	
MercuryGen .40		8	8⅝	
MidwsNat Ohio		6½	7½	
MidwstUnLf .40e	31	8⅝	8⅞	
MinnTitleFinl .42	1	6⅝	7⅛	
ModrnSecL .10a		1⅛	1⅝	
Monarch Cap .76	87	9⅛	9½	
MonumentCp .48	64	7½	8	
MotClArmIns .14	9	2	2⅝	— ¼
Mut Sav Lfe .40a		7⅝	8	
NN Corp 1.20	13	11	11¾	
NatlLifeFla .05e	1	2⅝	3⅛	
NatOldLine .26	6	3¼	3⅝	
NatReservLf .50a		3⅛	3⅝	
NatSecurIns s	4	4½	5	+ ⅛
NatWestn Lf		2⅝	2⅞	
Nationwide A .25	54	5⅞	6⅛	
NationwdeLf .60	24	25	26	
North Cent		4⅝	5⅛	
Noreast Hart .58		11	12⅛	
NorNatLfe .05e		2½	2⅞	
NowstNatLfe .55	2	13⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Occident Lf .02e		2½	3¼	
Oh Casualty 1.32	108	34	34½	+1⅞
OldRepInt .70a	9	18	18⅝	
PacStd Life	131	1⅛	1⅞	+ ⅛
PeerlesIns .50		6⅛	6⅞	
Penn Life	82	⅞	1⅛	
Phila Life .50r	13	10½	11	+ ⅛
PiedmtMan .14	z24	2½	3¼	
PreferdRisk .20e	5	5½	6⅛	
Pres Life		2½	3⅛	
ProtectiveLfe .50	2	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
ProvLfeND .25a	7	15	15⅝	
Prov Lfe Acc .68	5	23½	25	+ ½
ReliableLife .70e	4	9⅛	10½	
Repub Nat Life	8	3⅞	4⅛	
Safeco Cp 1	398	29⅛	30	+ ⅞
StPaulCos .72	168	28⅝	29⅛	+1⅛
SecurAmLife .25r	34	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
SecurConn Life		4⅛	5	
SecurLfeAcc .40	1	6	6⅛	
SecurLfeGa .22e		7½	8⅛	
So Caro Ins .40	3	7⅛	8¼	
SouUnAla .10e		3⅛	4⅛	
SouthlandFin .50		9	9⅞	
SouthwstrnLife 1	42	23½	24	+ ⅛
SovereignCp .05e	1	2⅞	3⅛	
StdLfeIndna .25		8⅛	9⅛	
StdSec Life		3⅛	6⅛	
Stelesm Grp .25e		4	4⅝	
Surety Finl .07		2⅛	2½	
TimeHolding .50		10	11	
TransprtLife .12a	10	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
Unicoa		18⅞	19½	
UnitAmer Life		2	2⅝	
UnitFireCaslty 1		13⅛	14⅛	
UnitFireIns .50		5⅝	6⅛	— ⅛
UnitLbrtyLf .25e		3⅞	4⅛	
UnitSav Life		2	2⅝	
UnitSvcLife .40	4	7	7⅛	
Variable Annot	2	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Vico Corp	5	1⅛	1⅝	
WestnCasSur .68	31	13⅞	15⅛	+ ½
WestnStaLfe .25a	z79	8	8⅝	
Windsor Lfe		1⅝	2⅛	
WrldSvcLfe .20e	42	4⅛	4⅝	
Zenith Nat Ins		2	2⅛	
Zenith United		1⅛	2⅛	

Euromarket

Continued from Page 9

managers have cut the size of the loan from the $Can. 25 million the borrower originally sought.

Borg-Warner Acceptance Canada Ltd. is seeking $Can. 25 million in a five-year loan carrying a coupon of 10 1/4 per cent. It will be guaranteed by the A-rated parent, Borg-Warner Acceptance Corp. of the United States.

Still on offer is a mixed U.S.-Canadian dollar loan for Noranda Mines. However, given the competition from the new issues on offer and the poor performance of the recent Canadian-dollar notes in the secondary market, many bankers question whether Noranda can hold the coupon of 9 3/4 per cent.

Indicated Price

The $Can. 50-million, six-year loan for General Motors Acceptance Corp. of Canada was priced at par with a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent. Although trading had not officially begun last week, a dealer said the indicated opening price would be about 98 3/4-99 1/2.

Quebec Hydro's $Can. 50-million, six-year issue was priced at 99 with a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent. Demand for this issue was weak, bankers reported, and some underwriters—whose sales fell below their underwriting commitment—were asked to take their full underwriting.

In the secondary market, Ford Motor 9 3/4s, prices at par late last month, were quoted at 97 1/2 bid-98 1/4 asked. Toronto-Dominion 9 3/4s, priced at a small premium, are *at 99 1/4-100.*

Prices on U.S.-dollar issues also were off last week, declining between a half to a full percentage point. Nippon Steel 9 1/2s, priced at par a few weeks ago, was quoted at 96 1/4-96 3/4.

Three on Offer

Three issues currently are on offer. The European Coal and Steel Community is in the market for $30 million. The five-year notes will carry a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent. About two-thirds of this issue is reportedly being placed in the Mideast.

Pechiney-Ugine Kuhlmann is seeking $25 million for five years at 9 1/2 per cent and the Electricity Supply Commission is in the market for $30 million at 10 1/4 per cent. Its eight-year notes are redeemable at issue price at investors' option at the end of the third year.

The basic weakness of the U.S. and Canadian-dollar sectors of the Eurobond market is that the coupons on new issues are well below what is being offered in the domestic U.S. and Canadian markets. To some extent, this is accounted for by the absence of withholding taxes on Eurobonds. The differential also reflects the heavy European appetite for dollar-denominated paper.

But this week, investors are being offered a tax-free bond being marketed in New York for the Montreal Urban Community. The $60-million loan is reportedly expected *to* carry a coupon of 10 3/4 per cent. The catch is that it is ostensibly for 25 years although investors have the option to redeem the loan after seven years.

Higher Yields

With the switch into dollars abating and with rate considerations preoccupying investors, the higher yields available on the other side of the Atlantic could begin to push upward rates on offer here.

Another foreign loan scheduled for the New York market is a $100-million, 15-year convertible for Matsushita Electric of Japan. It is expected to be on offer next month.

In the non-dollar sector of the Eurobond market, the City of Oslo's Unit of Account loan is due to be priced tomorrow.

It will be followed by a 20-million UA loan for the Copenhagen County Authority. The 10-year loan is expected to carry a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent.

Rates Are Lower

Creusot-Loire's 80-million French-franc loan was priced at par with a coupon of 10 1/4 per cent. The five-year loan was in heavy demand in France, where such short-term paper is not generally available, and in Belgium, where rates are lower.

Bankers are now studying whether to bring St. Gobain to the market.

The deutsche-mark sector remains closed, but bankers are confident that the capital market committee will vote later this month to reopen the market next month. The first issues are expected to be for the Interamerican Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

The best indicator that conditions are ripening for a reopening is the continued heavy sales abroad of DM promissory notes from prime debtors—the Federal Republic and various state authorities as well as the nation's commercial banks. The notes, ranging from two to five years, yield from 7 to 8.6 per cent. Close to 1 billion DM worth of these notes were sold in the last week alone, with sales to Switzerland especially heavy.

Despite the recent success of the Ciba-Geigy equity-linked DM loan, the Bundesbank has reportedly told the German banks that it does not want the spirit of the market closure violated. The ban theoretically applies only to straight debt, but the Bundesbank now says it does not want banks to exploit this loophole.

International Institutions
(7-15 Years)
Oct. 1: 9.21%; Sept. 24: 9.21%.
Industrials (7-15 Years)
Oct. 1: 9.53%; Sept. 24: 9.53%.
Industrials (5-7 Years)
Oct. 1: 8.38%; Sept. 24: 8.32%.

Market Turnover

	Oct. 3	Sept. 26
Cedel	$266.6 mil.	$303.3 mil.
Euroclear	$356.9 mil.	$377.4 mil.

German Firms More Confident

MUNICH, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—West German companies are looking more confidently toward 1976 with manufacturing industry turnover likely to rise 9 per cent in nominal terms, the IFO economic research institute said.

This compares with an estimated 3-per-cent nominal drop this year over 1974, it said after questioning nearly 300 companies for its survey.

The IFO institute said manufacturing industry turnover from abroad should grow next year by some 12 per cent nominal, faster than the 8-per-cent growth foreseen at home.

For this year, it expects a 5-per-cent fall in foreign business and one of around 2 per cent in domestic turnover.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.7105	5.530	102.98*	60.23*	39.52y	—	6.82*	99.57*	44.21*
Brussels (c)	39.67	80.9875	15.087	8.819	5.8015*	14.66	—	14.8025	6.48
Frankfurt	2.632	5.363	—	58.43*	3.843x	97.09*	6.631*	96.46*	42.95*
London (z)	2.0354	—	5.3805	9.16	1398.00	5.5135	82.95	5.5465	12.51
Milan	686.45	1389.78	260.56	152.49	—	253.40	17.2875	252.18	111.25
Paris	4.50	9.1775	170.90*	—	6.560x	166.125	11.335	165.468	73.45
Zurich	2.7192	5.5406	103.43*	60.37*	0.296*	100.18*	6.84*	—	44.25*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.1425; Escudo: 27.10; Israeli £: 7.00; Peseta: 59.895; Schilling: 18.555; Sw. krona: 4.482; Yen: 303.04; Belgian financial franc: 40.77; Canada $: 1.024; Hong Kong $: 5.073.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account — DM Basis

S. Africa 8¾-82	96	98
Australia 8-86	99	101
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5½-78	91	93
Cavado 7-80	86	88 Ind.
Centrest 8¾-85	100	102
CCA 6¾-80	98	100
CCA 7-84	98	100
CCA 8-86	99	101
CECA 5¾-86	93	94½
CPE 6½-86	81	83
CPE 7¼-78	99	101
CPE 8½-79	99	101
Communautés Urb 8-86	96½	98½
Credit Nat. 8-86	99	101
CUF 6¾-79	93	95 Ind.
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86	99	101
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8¼-86	97	97
Escom 7-78	98	100
Escom 8¼-86	93½	95½
Escom 8¾-89	99	101
Fomento 5½-78	90	92 Ind.
Greater 8⅛-84	93	95
Imatran 6-78	97	99
Manitoba 7-89	93	95
Manitoba 8-82	100	102
Nancy 8-88	98	100
Norges Kommun. 7¾-86	98	100
North Scot. 8-84	100	102
Redernes 6-80	98	100
Reed 6¾-83	91	93
Sacor 4 6½-77	95	97 Ind.
SNCF 7¾-86	98	100
Watney 7-84	88	90
A.C.G. 10-79	102½	104½
Apel 9½-85	101½	103½
Bass 7-91	68	70 Ind.
Cop. City 10-79	98½	99½
Cop Tel 9½-85	104½	105½
G.I.S. 9¾-82	100	101
Iceland 8½-82	100¾	101¾
Iceland 10-84	90½	92
Imatran 9¾-85	104	105
St Oil Ind 8-88	100½	101½
Brisa 8¾-89	90	91
Pechiney 8¾-89	73	75 Ind.
Cofiroute 9-89	93	94
Oslo 8¾-92	97	98
Oslo 10-81 (Fl.)	95	96
Ireland 9½-82 (BF)	104	105
Ireland 9¾-84 (BF)	100	101
S.D.R. 9-87	101½	102½
	101¼	102¼

Deutsche Marks (Average price)

Australia 7-72/87	91½
Copenhagen 6¼-87	73.30
Courtaulds 7¾-88	88.40
Courtaulds 6½-87	78¼
Daimler 8-84	100
Elec Council 7¾-88	89¾
ESCOM 6¾-87	67.20
Eurofima 6¾-87	66
EIB 7¾-83	93.35
Finland 7-83	84
Hammersley 6¾-87	74½

IAD 6¾-87	79	
ICI 6½-92	73¾	
KHD 6¾-87	81¾	
KLM 8½-88	90¼	
New Zealand 7-87	83¾	
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	85	
Ontario Hydro 7¾-86	84½	
Philip Morris 6¾-87	87¼	
Quebec 6½-87	84	
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	83½	
Saab 7¾-86	90.75	
Tenneco 7¾-88	92¼	
Worldbank 6½-82	92½	
Worldbank 6¾-87	86¼	
European Currency Units*		
S. Africa 8-86	80	82
CECA 8-86	95	96
ENEL 7¾-86	82	84
Eurofima 7¾-81	97	99
Interfrigo 7¼-86	89	91
* For trading in DM		
French Francs		
Air Liquide 8¾-81	92½	93¼
BASF 7½-87	77	78
CNT 7½-84	84½	85½
EIB 7¾-81	82½	89½
Gervais 8-87	68½	70½
New Zeal. 7¼-87	74¼	75¾
Oslo 7¼-87	74¼	75¼
Petrol BP 7-80	99	100
Quebec 7½-87	76	77
Renault 7¼-87	75	76
Rhône-Poulenc 7½-87	75½	77½
Roussel 7-79	97	98
Ug Kuhlmann 8-78	95¼	96¼
World Bank 7¼-87	76	77
Guilders		
ABN 9½-79	105	106
AMRO 9½-79	105¼	106¼
Arbed 6¾-80	93	94
BP 6-79	93¾	94¾
Cons Foods 6½-80	95	96
Eurofima 5¾-79	98¾	99¾
EIB 9½-79	104¾	105¾
Govett 6½-79	96¼	97¼
Holl Inns 6½-79	92	93
KLM 6-79	94½	95½
Ned Gas Un 9¾-79	104¼	105¼
New Zealand 6¾-79	97	98
Philips 8-79	95¼	96¼
Sperry 6½-79	97½	98½
St. Brands 6½-79	95¼	96¾
Luxembourg Francs		
Asian Bank 6¾-87	77	79
EIB 7-88	88	90
Burmah 7-88	58	60
Cons Eur. 7-87	76	78
Denmark 6¾-87	76	78
Gr Met Hot 6¾-87	46	48
Finland 7-87	76	78
ISE 6½-87	62	64
Oslo 6¾-87	75	77
Reed 6¾-87	50	52
Slater 7¼-87	60	62

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OR
147F dinner suggestion and 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.

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Le Bœuf à la mode
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chicken "Henri IV"

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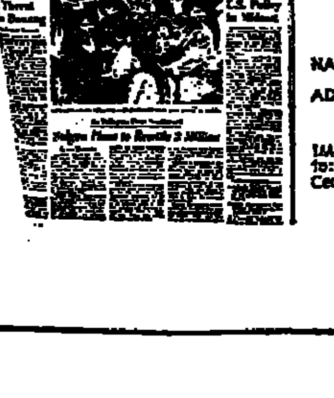
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Quote October 3, 1975
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Arabian Gulf (air) $	114.00	63.00
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Belgium B.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
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Bulgaria (air) $	59.00	33.00
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France F.F.	206.00	112.00
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Great Britain £	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) Dr.	1,656.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air) $	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) $	59.00	33.00
India (air) $	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) $	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) $	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) $	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) $	59.00	33.00
Ireland £	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) $	85.50	47.00
Italy Lire	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) $	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep (air) $	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) $	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) $	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) $	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) $	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg L.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) $	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) $	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) $	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) $	114.00	62.00
Morocco (air) $	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) $	114.00	63.00
Netherlands F.L.	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air) $	146.00	81.00
Norway (air) N.Kr.	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) $	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air) $	136.50	75.00
Persian Gulf (air) $	114.00	63.00
Poland (air) $	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.) (air) $	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air) Esc.	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) $	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air) $	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air) $	136.50	75.00
S. America (air) $	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) Ptas.	3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air) $	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) S.Kr.	232.00	127.00
Switzerland S.Fr.	158.00	82.00
Thailand (air) $	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) $	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) $	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) $	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) $	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) $	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) $	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air) $	59.00	33.00

6-10-75



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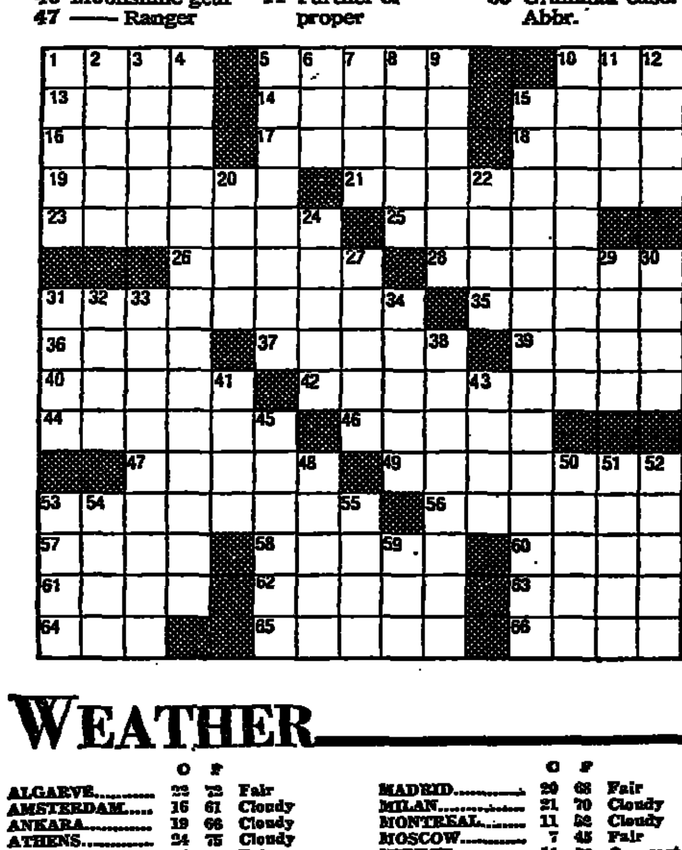
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Immense
5 Swamp
10 Brit. legislators
13 Girl's name
14 Spry
15 Coin in Naples
16 Recess
17 Russian marten
18 Monogram: Abbr.
19 Turmoil
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48 Excessive
50 Preside at a meeting
51 Corroded
52 Nasty
53 Poker holding
54 Rough
55 Rational
59 Grammar case: Abbr.



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	23	73	Fair
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Cloudy
ANKARA	19	66	Cloudy
ATHENS	24	75	Cloudy
BEIRUT	26	79	Fair
BELGRADE	17	63	Cloudy
BERLIN	12	54	Rain
BRUSSELS	14	57	Overcast
BUDAPEST	16	61	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	22	72	Fair
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Cloudy
DUBLIN	16	61	Rain
EDINBURGH	17	63	Cloudy
FLORENCE	22	72	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	12	54	Rain
GENEVA	14	57	Cloudy
HELSINKI	8	46	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	23	73	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Cloudy
LISBON	19	66	Fair
LONDON	15	59	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	17	63	Fog
MADRID	20	68	Fair
MILAN	21	70	Cloudy
MONTREAL	11	52	Cloudy
MOSCOW	7	45	Fair
MUNICH	11	52	Overcast
NEW YORK	20	68	Cloudy
NICE	24	75	Cloudy
OSLO	15	59	Cloudy
PARIS	15	59	Cloudy
PRAGUE	12	54	Rain
ROME	27	81	Varibale
SOFIA	12	54	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	13	55	Overcast
TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
TEL AVIV	27	81	Fair
TUNIS	27	81	Cloudy
VENICE	19	66	Cloudy
VIENNA	14	57	Cloudy
WARSAW	11	52	Rain
WASHINGTON	23	73	Cloudy
ZURICH	16	61	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices Oct. 3, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus 4sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Asked
AGE Fnd	4.05	4.13
Adm Grt	3.34	
Adm Inc	3.12	
Adm Ins	6.19	
Advisrs	3.26	3.56
Aetna F	6.60	7.21
Aetna Shr	11.39	12.45
Afuture F	7.85	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.38	
Allstate	unavail	
Alpha	9.06	N.L.
Am Birth	10.07	11.07
Am Eqity	4.34	4.76
American Funds:		
Am Bal	6.63	7.25
Amcp	4.32	4.72
Am Inc	7.61	8.32
A Mutl	7.47	8.16
A Specl	5.26	5.75
Bond F	13.60	14.86
Cap Fd	5.54	6.05
Grwth	3.93	4.30
Incom	12.56	13.73
ICA	11.62	12.70
N Pers	14.88	15.26
Stk Fd	6.13	6.70
Wa Mut	11.15	12.19
Am Grth	4.16	4.55
Am Insin	4.01	4.38
Am Invs	4.23	N.L.
AmN Gth	2.06	2.25
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	N.L.
Grwth	6.16	6.75
Incme	6.22	6.82
Resrv	10.15	11.12
Spectr	4.11	4.50
Fd Inv	6.05	6.63
Wash N	9.05	9.92
Audax Fd	6.57	7.18
Ae Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.21	4.58
Fnd B	6.43	6.99
Stock	5.44	5.95
BLC Grth	8.64	9.45
Babson	8.90	N.L.
Beacn Hil	7.71	N.L.
Beacn In	8.54	N.L.
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	6.50	N.L.
101 Fd	7.07	N.L.
Berk Cap	6.27	6.85
Bondstk	3.92	4.28
Bost Fdn	8.18	8.94
Brwn Fd	2.96	3.05
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	unavail	
Candn	8.58	9.38
Divid	unavail	
NatW S	unavail	
NY Vnt	unavail	
CG Fund	8.56	9.25
CG Incm	7.66	8.28
Cap Pres	93.75	N.L.
Centry Sh	8.52	9.31
Chall Inv	8.40	9.18
Channing Funds:		
AGn Ca	3.76	4.11
AGn In	5.59	6.11
Bond	7.87	8.60
Eq Grt	5.92	6.47
Fd Am	5.76	6.30
Prov	3.17	3.46
Vent	8.20	8.96
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.22	6.80
Frt Cap	3.60	3.93
Shrhld	6.22	6.80
Specl	4.97	5.43
Chemicl	7.54	8.24
CNA Mgemt Fds:		
Knic F	5.10	5.59
Knic G	4.96	5.43
Liby Fd	3.72	4.07
Man Fd	2.53	2.77
Schust	5.69	6.22
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	7.76	8.48
Equty	2.30	2.51
Fund	8.75	9.56
Grwth	4.54	4.96
Incom	7.82	8.55
Vent	2.06	2.25
Colu Grth	11.69	N.L.
Cwlth AB	.85	.92
Cwlth C	1.26	1.37
Comp Ca	3.84	
Comp Bd	7.62	8.28
Comp Fd	7.18	7.80
Concord	7.88	N.L.
Cons Inv	8.38	8.78
Consetl G	4.92	N.L.
Cont Mut	5.92	N.L.
Ctry Cap	10.45	11.29
Davge Fd	5.97	N.L.
deVegh	28.27	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.14	10.01
Delaw	8.83	9.65
Delta	3.91	4.16
Dir Cap	3.71	4.07
Dodg Cox	13.38	N.L.
Drex Bur	8.24	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.08	11.05
Equit	3.77	4.03
Levge	12.89	14.13
Liqu As	9.98	N.L.
Spl Inc	6.30	
Third C	10.28	11.27
E&E Fd	2.74	N.L.
Eagle Gr	7.12	7.78
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	7.60	8.31
Grwth	8.18	8.94
Incom	5.16	5.64
Specl	5.22	5.70
Stock	8.35	9.13
EDIE Spl	15.15	N.L.
Egret Fd	9.66	10.50
Eltun Tr	12.37	
Energy	11.51	N.L.
Fairfld	7.40	8.09
Farm Bu	7.27	N.L.
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	7.99	8.11
Empir	16.76	
Four E	15.41	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	7.89	8.62
Capit	7.99	8.73
Contfd	9.98	N.L.
Daily I	1.00	N.L.
Dstny	6.82	
Eqt Inc	10.79	N.L.
Essex	7.02	
Fidel	13.31	14.55
Puritn	8.80	9.62
Salem	3.57	3.90
Trend	18.79	20.54
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	3.85	N.L.
Indust	3.54	N.L.
Incom	5.89	N.L.
FstFd Va	10.12	11.06
Fst Investors:		
Disco	4.23	4.64
Grwth	5.85	6.41
Incom	7.02	7.69
Stock	6.50	7.12
FstMlt A	7.18	N.L.
Forty Fr	9.99	N.L.
Fnd Gth	3.48	3.80
Founders Group:		
Grwht	4.34	4.74
Incom	10.07	11.01
Mutal	7.88	8.61
Specl	7.94	8.68
Foursq	6.89	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	5.55	6.08
Grwth	5.25	5.75
Utils	3.64	3.99
Incom	1.56	1.71
US Gov	9.22	10.10
Capit	3.75	4.11
Equit	2.89	3.17
Frkln Lfe	8.45	9.23
FdF Dep	7.54	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	7.70	8.42
Impac	6.17	6.74
Ind Trd	9.67	10.57
Pilot	7.44	8.13
GE S& S	24.29	
Gen Sec	6.83	N.L.
Grth Ind	15.57	N.L.
Guard M	22.47	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.66	4.00
Grwth	5.45	5.96
Incom	6.43	7.03
Hart Gth	9.16	N.L.
Hart Lev	8.36	N.L.
Harvest	8.85	N.L.
Heritge	1.05	
Hor Man	14.48	15.65
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.41	4.82
Incom	3.54	3.87
Trus sh	11.40	12.46
Trus un	3.08	
Imp Cap	7.03	7.58
Imp Gth	6.06	6.62
Inc Bost	5.23	
Industry	2.40	
INTGN	7.61	8.23
Int Invst	11.63	12.75
Inver Gth	7.00	N.L.
Inv Guid	6.41	N.L.
Inv Indic	1.70	N.L.
Inves Bos	9.27	10.13
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.25	7.95
Capit S	4.44	4.87
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.27	5.46
IDS Grt	4.57	
IDS ndl	4.26	4.63
Mutl	7.77	8.44
Prog	2.83	3.08
Stock	15.96	17.35
Select	8.41	9.04
Var Py	5.82	6.72
Inv Resh	5.24	5.73
Istel	20.84	21.48
Ivy	5.68	N.L.
JP GrthF	8.01	8.71
Janus F	14.97	N.L.
John Hancock:		
Bond	17.77	19.34
Grwth	5.53	6.01
Signat	[illegible]	7.89
Johnstn	18.51	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	3.64	3.99
Cus B1	16.49	17.25
Cus B2	16.93	18.55
Cus B4	7.08	7.76
Cus K1	6.44	7.05
Cus K2	4.81	5.27
Cus S1	16.55	18.13
Cus S2	7.82	8.58
Cus S3	6.87	7.53
Cus S4	2.81	3.08
Polar	2.98	3.25
Land Gth	6.48	7.08
LD EdeC	12.46	13.33
LD EdIR	1.00	1.01
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	12.65	13.93
Lex Gr	5.68	6.21
Lex Inc	9.82	10.73
Lex Rh	12.58	13.75
Life Ins	5.02	5.49
Lincoln Natl:		
Linc Ca	5.30	5.79
Sel Am	6.00	N.L.
Sel Opp	8.05	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.07	N.L.
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	9.26	N.L.
Mut	11.97	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affild	6.70	7.22
A Bus	2.78	3.00
Bnd Db	9.27	10.13
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	9.16	10.01
Incom	8.19	8.95
US Gov	9.70	9.89
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	6.48	7.10
Indep	6.60	7.23
Mass	9.28	10.17
Mass Financl:		
MIT	9.43	10.17
MIG	8.86	9.55
MID	11.59	12.50
MFD	10.30	11.31
MCD	10.79	11.63
MFB	14.51	15.64
Mates	1.36	N.L.
Mathers	9.13	N.L.
Mid AM	4.25	4.64
Mon Mkt	1.00	N.L.
MONY F	8.76	9.57
MSB Fd	12.51	N.L.
Mut Ben	7.92	8.66
MIF Fd	7.09	7.66
MIF Gth	3.12	3.37
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	11.07	11.24
Grwth	3.98	4.24
Incom	7.64	8.30
Mut Shrs	19.53	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.70	N.L.
NEA Mut	7.41	
Natl Ind	8.62	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	7.32	8.00
Bond	4.00	4.37
Divid	3.06	3.34
Grwth	4.90	5.36
Pf Stk	5.28	5.77
Incom	4.29	4.69
Stock	6.39	6.98
NE Life Fund:		
Equit	13.60	14.78
Grwth	7.72	8.39
Incom	13.09	14.23
Side	12.64	13.74
Neuw Fd	7.33	N.L.
New Wld	9.71	10.61
Newton	9.91	10.83
Nichls Fd	11.26	N.L.
Noreast	13.03	N.L.
Omega	7.30	7.42
One WmS	13.12	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	5.71	6.24
Incom	6.93	7.57
Opp Mo	1.00	
AIM	7.71	8.43
Time	5.10	5.57
OTC Sec	9.66	10.50
Param M	6.50	7.10
Partner	7.14	N.L.
Paul Rvr	5.14	5.62
Penn Sq	6.53	N.L.
Pen Mu	2.26	N.L.
Phila	6.09	6.66
Phoe Cap	7.20	7.87
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilg FS	11.72	11.61
Pilg Fd	6.30	6.89
Mag C	2.66	N.L.
Mag In	7.62	8.33
Pine St	9.30	N.L.
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	10.88	11.89
II	9.62	10.51
Plan Inv	9.77	10.62
Pilgrth	9.41	10.28
Plitrnd	5.91	6.46
Price Funds:		
Grwth	9.64	N.L.
Incom	9.22	N.L.
N Era	9.90	N.L.
N Horiz	6.35	N.L.
Pro Fund	5.16	N.L.
Prov Gth	6.59	7.20
Pru SIP	8.32	9.09
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	9.47	10.35
Equit	8.41	9.19
Georg	11.33	12.38
Grwth	9.07	9.91
Incom	6.96	7.61
Invest	6.88	7.52
Vista	8.82	9.64
Voyag	9.56	10.45
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	4.12	4.50
Safec Eqt	7.06	7.72
Safec Gth	5.44	5.95
Scudder Funds:		
Intl Fd	11.71	N.L.
Specl	19.05	N.L.
Balan	12.61	N.L.
Com St	7.93	N.L.
Man Rs	10.01	N.L.
Sbd Levr	4.27	
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.09	3.39
Invest	5.56	6.09
Ultra	6.47	7.09
Sent Gth	8.15	8.86
Sentry F	11.03	11.99
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	4.09	4.47
Entrp	4.82	5.27
Flet Fd	3.95	4.32
Harbr	7.05	7.70
Legal	5.80	6.34
Pace	7.14	7.80
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	15.13	16.53
Invest	7.81	8.53
Shrm D	13.45	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	6.19	6.77
Invest	8.70	9.51
Trust	6.80	7.43
Vent	7.64	8.35
SB Eqty	8.70	N.L.
SB I&Gr	9.12	N.L.
SoGen Int	9.80	10.26
Sw Invs	unavail	
Swin Gt	4.09	4.42
Sover Inv	9.78	10.69
Spectra F	3.79	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	3.68	4.02
Div Fd	4.05	4.43
Prog F	3.44	3.76
StFrm Gt	4.40	N.L.
SFrm In	7.92	N.L.
State St	35.95	36.35
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.37	N.L.
Asso F	.93	N.L.
Invest	1.05	N.L.
Ocean	6.17	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	16.22	
Cap O	7.22	
Stock	11.20	
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	5.76	6.30
Incom	7.72	8.44
Kemp	10.12	10.77
Sumit	8.01	8.75
Tech	6.20	6.78
Survey F	7.98	8.72
Temp Gt	7.76	8.50
Temp Inv	1.00	N.L.
Trns Cap	6.81	7.40
Trav Eq	8.97	9.83
Tudr Hed	10.75	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.52	N.L.
TwnC Inc	4.36	N.L.
USAA Gt	7.30	N.L.
US GovSe	9.22	9.36
USLIFE Funds:		
Aps	3.37	3.69
Balan	6.82	7.46
ComSt	10.28	11.24
Unit Mut	6.75	7.38
Unifund	7.13	7.79
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	10.71	11.70
Nat Inv	5.76	6.30
U Cap	8.50	9.29
Union	10.78	11.78
United Funds:		
Accm	5.46	5.98
Bond	6.43	7.05
Con Gr	7.78	8.53
Con Inc	7.63	8.36
Incom	9.44	10.35
Scien	5.41	5.93
Vang	4.38	4.80
Unit Svcs	2.59	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.10	5.57
Incom	4.03	4.40
Lev Grt	5.75	6.28
Spl Sit	2.74	2.99
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	5.99	6.55
Comm	5.53	6.04
Specl	5.82	6.36
Vand Gth	3.35	N.L.
Vand Inc	2.56	N.L.
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	15.52	16.96
Ivest	6.94	7.58
Morg	9.63	10.52
Trust	8.55	9.34
Wel	10.25	11.20
Welltn	8.79	9.61
West B	8.85	9.67
Windr	7.40	8.09
Varin P	2.88	3.13
Viking	unavail	
WallSt G	5.22	5.70
Weing Eq	9.33	N.L.
West Ind	2.13	2.34
Westf Grt	5.96	6.48
Wisc Fd	4.48	4.90
Ziegler	8.51	9.30

N.L.— No load (sales charge)

PEANUTS



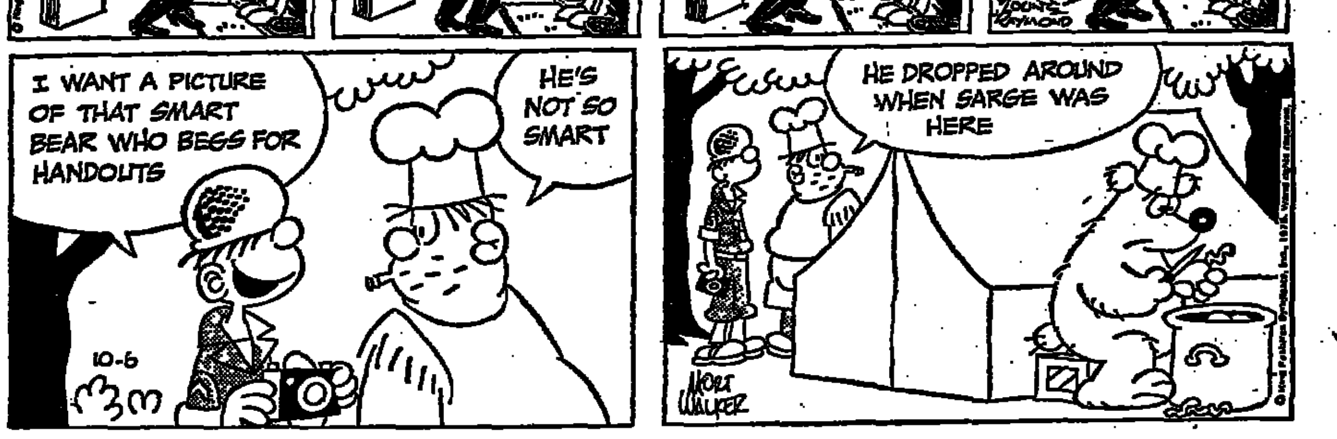
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

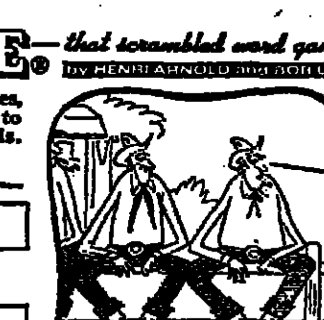
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SHYKU

NOJEY

EMPAND

LIDBOY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: CLOUT PIKER OFFSET AGENCY
Answer: What to do before deciding to spend a lot of money on a bed— "SLEEP ON IT"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THESE ARE THE BEST YEARS OF YOUR LIFE, DENNIS."

"YOU MEAN THINGS ARE GONNA GET WORSE?"

هكذا من الاصل

BOOKS

THE ROMANTIC JOURNEY

By Edmund Swinglehurst. Harper and Row. 281 pp. $15.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THOMAS COOK began as a temperance crusader and an Evangelist preacher. In his second career as the father of modern tourism, he offered his flocks the intoxication of travel and the combined heaven and hell of strange lands. He must have been one of the most opportune men in the history of Britain. For no one knows what Victorian romanticism might have degenerated into if he had not come along.

He began by taking his clients to look at the sea, for what might seem to be the simplest and most obvious form of recreation. But, as Edmund Swinglehurst points out in "The Romantic Journey," it was more than that. "To the characteristic romanticism of the Victorian mind the sea represented something mysterious, boundless, reaching out wider and wider into eternal truths and eternal progress.

Charlotte Bronte, seeing the sea for the first time, was "quite overpowered so that she could not speak," and Hazlitt's reaction was no less awestruck at the "strange ponderous riddle, that we can neither penetrate nor grasp in our comprehension."

It was the development of railroads that made it possible for Cook to offer such spiritually expansive experiences. On his first excursions, these were open, uncovered affairs in which the rider was showered with soot and hot ash. But they were cheap enough to offer the poor of the industrial cities an alternative to the gin shop, which was almost their only form of recreation.

By 1851, Cook was able to deliver some 165,000 souls to London to see the great exhibition of that year. Soon he had put the Continent within easy reach, by supplying a single ticket that was good on the many separately run railway lines that had formerly bedevilled travelers.

Under his guidance, parties ascended Swiss mountains, "symbol of man's eternal and successful struggle to climb ever upwards." To the exaltation provided by the mountain itself, Victorian romantics added poetry readings on the peaks.

From the topography and chocolates of Switzerland, Cook moved on to the cultural and architectural splendors of Italy. When Italian promises proved to be less precise than those of the Swiss and the tour members found themselves without hotel rooms, the redoubtable Cook hired a palace for £500. What he lost in profits, he gained in reputation.

While his sympathies were still with the poor, Cook found that his dealings were increasingly with the newly created middle class. It needed all his patience to cope with the affection of gentility that this class developed in order to distinguish itself from the lower orders.

Carping and complaint have ever been the outer signs of gentility and Cook was eventually forced to remonstrate with his customers, pleading for an end to their "petty jarring and paltry ebullitions of temper." Though they felt that they had "paid" for the Continent, he had to remind them they hadn't *bought* it.

Like all Evangelists, Cook had his work cut out for him. Defenders of English country life decried the railroad as the enemy of serenity, unbroken vistas and fox hunting. Earlier British travelers who felt that they had "discovered" the Continent, much as Burton and Speke discovered the sources of the Nile, regarded Cook and his clients as crashers. The first traveler to visit a place invariably regards the second as the harbinger of vulgarity and crowding.

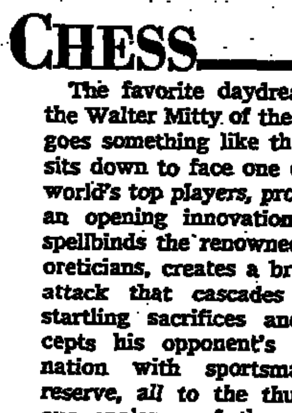
It was part of Cook's genius to realize that a full view of any foreign country might effectively discourage all further travel and accordingly he set about protecting his charges against too brutal a blast of reality or exoticism. When the British tourist descended from his train, a Cook representative stood by to lead *him to* a hotel, where he could behave like an aristocrat and see nothing but himself in the mirrors of the dining room. Breakfast on a terrace with a view, a morning stroll round the town, a boat trip at midday, and in the evening a careful selection of indiscretions: This was the typical well-Cooked way.

Aided by his son, John Mason Cook, and eventually by his three grandsons as well, the patron saint of tourism opened up the world like an oyster for everyone's enjoyment. Egypt, India, Iceland, America, Africa fell in turn to the voracious Victorian appetite for romance. By the end of the century, there were a million British tourists abroad each year.

Swinglehurst wisely lets the tourists themselves tell us about their journeys. Almost everyone, it seems, kept a journal, but the women's accounts seem liveliest—perhaps because they were feeling the first effects of what was eventually to become a new kind of freedom.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer with The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

The favorite daydream of the Walter Mitty of the game goes something like this: He sits down to face one of the world's top players, produces an opening innovation that spellbinds the renowned theoreticians, creates a brilliant attack that cascades with startling sacrifices and accepts his opponent's resignation with sportsmanlike reserve, all to the thunderous applause of the multitude.

In real life, however, a game that begins with the ideal play of the finest daydream can end with blunders out of a nightmare. That is what happened in the tense encounter between the Brazilian grandmaster Henrique Mecking and Orestes Rodriguez, an *international master* from Peru, in the Ruy Lopez memorial tournament in Las Palmas. Rodriguez was on the way to a glorious upset, but erred twice to turn his flaming performance to ashes.

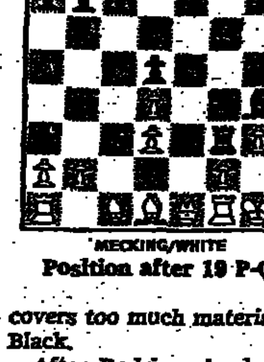
The almost incalculable Schliemann gambit, 3 . . . P-B4, has been branded unsound again and again, only to rise from the dust with spectacular verve. Judging from the present game, perhaps the unclear alternative 5 PxP, NxB; 6 NxN, P-Q3; 7 P-Q4, P-K5; 8 N-N5, BxP; 9 P-KB3, Q-Q2; 10 Q-K2, O-O-O; 11 PxP, R-K1 should get more investigation.

A Moment of Inspiration

However, Mecking was following the latest recommendation of the "Encyclopedia of Chess Openings" in choosing the line beginning 5 B-R4 and continuing through 9 N-K2 (to dissipate the attack by exchanging). Nonetheless, Rodriguez came up with the inspired 9 . . . Q-Q3! in place of the ineffective 9 . . . Q-K2.

Thus, he was able to start a flashing attack with 11 . . . N-N5!, after which 12 P-KR3, BxP!; 13 PxN, BxKNP; 14 P-B3, BxN; 15 PxQB, Q-N6ch; 16 K-R1, Q-R6ch; 17 K-N1, R-B3 is fatal for White. Also, in this hypothetical line, 14 NxB, BxQ; 15 RxB, Q-N5 recovers too much material for Black.

RODRIGUEZ/BLACK



MECKING/WHITE

Position after 19 P-Q3

After Rodriguez's slashing 12 . . . RxP! and 13 . . . RxN, Mecking hoped to get a little peace and quiet by 14 P-KN3, but Rodriguez unleased another sacrifice with 14 . . . NxRP!, shattering the white king's domicile.

A stand by 16 K-N2 was impossible because of 16 . . . B-R6ch; 17 KxR, Q-K3!!, 18 P-Q3, R-B1ch; 19 B-B4, P-KN4!, which would have given Mecking no recourse against 20 . . . P-N5 mate. Accordingly, Mecking had to submit to the terrible bind resulting from 16 . . . B-N5, 17 . . . Q-R6 and 18 . . . QR-KB1.

Unfortunately, Rodriguez blew the fruits of his scintillating play by the error 19 . . . P-KR4? Had he played 19 . . . P-KR3!, preventing perpetual check and thus readying the crushing 20 . . . R/1-B4!, followed by 21 . . . R-R4, Mecking would have been dead. Then, the only attempt, 20 B-B4, would have been cut down by 20 . . . R/1xB!; 21 PxR, B-R4! (threatening 22 . . . Q-N5ch and 23 . . . R-R6mate); 22 Q-K3, RxQ; 23 PxR, QxPch; 24 K-N2, B-N3 with a winning ending.

When Rodriguez failed to force Mecking to take a perpetual check by 20 . . . R/1-B4, P-KN4; 22 Q-K8ch and so on, he got caught with the loss of a bishop at move 25 and had to resign.

RUY LOPEZ

White Mecking	Black Rodriguez	White Mecking	Black Rodriguez	White Mecking	Black Rodriguez
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 NxN	BxN	19 P-Q3	P-KR4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	11 N-B3	N-N5	20 B-B5	RxBP
3 B-N5	P-B4	12 P-B3	RxP	21 QxR	RxQ
4 N-B3	N-Q5	13 PxB	RxN	22 RxR	QxPch
5 B-R4	N-KB3	14 P-KN3	NxRP	23 R-N2	Q-K8ch
6 PxP	B-B4	15 KxN	Q-R3ch	24 K-R2	BxB
7 NxP	O-O	16 K-N1	B-N5	25 R-Q2	Resigns
8 O-O	P-Q4	17 Q-K1	Q-R6		
9 N-K2	Q-Q3	18 B-Q1	QR-KB1		

هكذا من الاصل

Boston, Cincinnati Take 2-0 Playoff Leads

A's Defeated By Veterans

BOSTON, Oct. 5 (AP).—Carl Yastrzemski and Rico Petrocelli, the veterans among Boston's youth brigade, hit home runs today to rally the Red Sox to a 6-3 victory over the Oakland A's and take a 2-0 lead in the American League playoffs.

The triumph put the Red Sox one victory away from a berth in the 1975 World Series. The playoffs continue Tuesday night in Oakland.

Yastrzemski and Petrocelli, both long-time Fenway Park heroes and the only players left from Boston's 1967 American League pennant-winners, had the capacity crowd of 35,578 madly cheering.

Besides his home run, Yaz threw out a runner from left-field and scored the deciding run when he doubled in the sixth inning against the A's ace reliever, Rollie Fingers, and then raced home on Carlton Fisk's line-drive single to center.

Petrocelli then tagged Fingers for a home run that sailed into the light tower beyond the left-field wall in the seventh inning.

In yesterday's game, the A's stumbled and bumbled their way to a 7-1 loss. Oakland committed four errors and numerous other miscues while Luis Tiant stymied them on three hits.

Sal Bando and Phil Garner committed two costly errors on routine ground balls in a three-error, two-run first inning and some of their teammates made assorted abominably bad plays in the seventh inning when the Red Sox erupted for five runs.

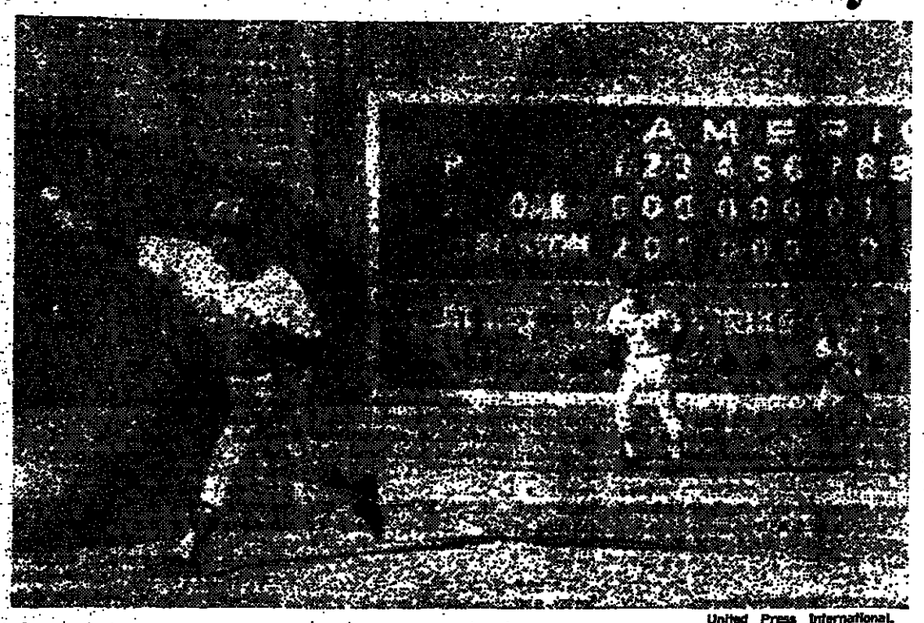
Bill North, the centerfielder, made the only charged error in the seventh, but Claudell Washington, the left fielder, gave Fred Lynn a two-run double on a fly ball that should have been the third out.

"We played very sloppy," said Reggie Jackson, the right fielder who didn't make any errors but made a questionable throw in the second inning. "We looked like a young team. That's the way the Red Sox were supposed to play. It looks like the jolly green giant was cut down a little bit."

The Red Sox didn't play so flawlessly themselves. They made three errors and two of them contributed directly to the A's run in the eighth.

However, Tiant didn't give his defense too many difficult plays to handle. In the first seven innings, the A's didn't hit a ground ball. They struck out six times and hit fly balls 15 other times while registering just two singles, the first Joe Rudi's leadoff line drive off Tiant's glove in the fifth.

The entire game was uncharacteristically embarrassing for the A's. They have four more chances, starting today with Vida Blue against Reggie Cleveland, to eradicate that feeling.



United Press International.

Luis Tiant finishes up his three-hitter in the last of the ninth inning against Oakland.

American League Playoff Game No. 1

Oakland	000	000	010	1	3	4
Boston	200	000	50x	7	8	3

Holtzman, Todd (7), Lindblad (7), Bosman (7), Abbott (8) and Tenace; Tiant and Fisk. L—Holtzman.

National League Playoff Game No. 1

Pittsburgh	020	000	000	3	8	0
Cincinnati	013	040	00x	8	11	0

Gullett and Bench, Reuss, Brett (3), Demery (5), Ellis (7) and Sanguillen. HR—Gullett. L—Reuss.

Power, Thefts Beat Pirates

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5 (AP).—Tony Perez slugged a two-run homer today and the Cincinnati Reds ran the Pittsburgh Pirates ragged, stealing a record seven bases en route to a 6-1 victory here that gave the Reds a 2-0 lead in the best-of-five National League playoffs.

Fred Norman continued his Riverfront Stadium pitching mastery, taming Pittsburgh's bats in the victory that was achieved by Perez's three RBI and the Reds' ability to run without danger on the Pirate pitchers and their catcher, Manny Sanguillen.

A crowd of 54,753, second largest in Cincinnati history, watched as the Western Division champions pushed the Pirates to the brink of elimination with the seven steals, three more than the previous high in a playoff game. And Joe Morgan set a playoff record with his four steals in the first two games.

The series moves to Pittsburgh for a Tuesday night game, when the Reds will be after their third National League pennant in five years.

Norman, staked to a 2-0 lead on Perez's first-inning homer, limited the Pirates to four hits in a six-inning stint and contributed a sacrifice fly in the sixth inning, when the Reds added two more runs off starter and loser Jim Rooker.

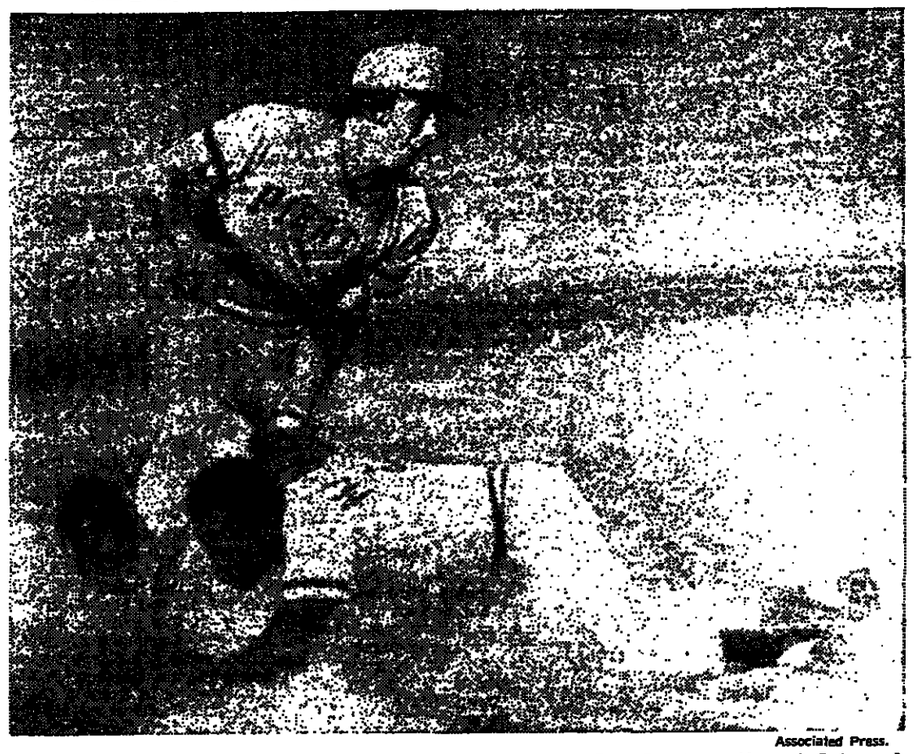
In yesterday's game, the Reds beat the Pirates, 8-3. Morgan, who stole 67 bases in 77 attempts during the summer, stole three in three innings. Perez, who batted in 109 runs, singled home the run that tied the game in the third inning when the Reds took charge. Ken Griffey, who hit .305 this year, doubled off the wall for the two runs that put Cincinnati ahead. And Don Gullett not only pitched the distance but also hit the first home run of his seven-year career.

The first mistake in the three-hour game was made by Gullett. With two outs in the second inning he hit Dave Parker on the arm with a pitch and promptly paid for it. Richie Hebner doubled home a run and Frank Taveras, who hit only .212 this year, looped a single over shortstop for another.

In the fifth, the Reds sent seven batters to the plate and four crossed it, thanks to a missed double play. Again, a base on balls triggered things, this time to Perez leading off.

George Foster followed with a single and Dave Concepcion beat out a single to third, loading the bases with nobody out. Then Griffey bounced the ball to Rennie Stennett near second base, but Stennett kicked it around a while and the Pirates got only one out while the Reds got one run.

Another scored when Cesar Geronimo flied to center for the second out, and then game Gullett, who should have been No. 3. The Reds had hit 124 home runs this season, none by a pitcher; and Gullett had made 14 hits this season, none over a fence. This time, with John Demery pitching for Pittsburgh, he drove the ball over the leftfield wall for the Reds' final two runs and an 8 to 2 lead, before the game ended at 8 to 3.



Associated Press.

UNDERHANDED—Cincinnati's Joe Morgan is safe at third under the attempted tag of Pirates' Richie Hebner in Saturday game. He stole three bases, setting a playoff record.

Finley's Inaction May Mean He Is Mellowing

By Red Smith

BOSTON, Oct. 5 (NYT).—With two out in the first inning yesterday, Carl Yastrzemski singled and Carlton Fisk lashed a shot that handcuffed Sal Bando, the third baseman. Bando—"the village idiot," Charles Finley called him during their contract negotiations last spring—backed up on the ball and it got past him for a two-base error.

Claudell Washington was surrounding the ball in the left field corner when Yastrzemski, traveling under forced draft as he always does, raced into third base. It was obvious that Yaz had no intention of stopping at third and the official scorers, reasoning that a good throw might get him at the plate, gave Washington an error when his shabby throw eluded Bando, the cut-off man. Yaz scored easily.

Then Fred Lynn's smash bounced off the foot of Phil Garner, the second baseman, letting Fisk run home from second. It was the third error of the inning, a record for post-season play between half-champions of the American League.

In a box next to the visitors' dugout, Finley sat wearing his traveling owner's uniform—yellow blazer somewhat paler than the gold shirts of his Oakland A's, green slacks and necktie matching the athletes' sleeves and socks.

Finley was gazing this way and that, as though hunting a doctor to certify that Bando, Washington and Garner had contracted a loathsome disease.

"Where's Mike Andrews these days?" a man asked. "Still playing ball in Japan?"

In one of the least appetizing coups of his career as a baseball genius, Finley had a doctor declare Andrews unfit to play after he made a couple of errors in a World Series game two years ago. That crude attempt to humiliate an employee brought the A's to the brink of mutiny and didn't even deceive the baseball commissioner, who ordered Andrews reinstated.

Perhaps Finley is mellowing. for in spite of his sins, Bando played right through the opening match against the Red Sox, striking out three times; so did Washington, who struck out twice; Garner went seven innings, striking out and popping up on his two times at bat.

This is Boston's first experience as a divisional champion, and the home side's winning score of 7 to 1 wasn't its only charm. In this day of artificial turf and symmetrical ball parks turned out by the same oversized cookie cutter, there is something special about an afternoon match in funny old Fenway Park, cramped, misshapen, fusty and wonderful. With real grass on the field and at least one customer in every seat, this had the look and feel and sound of baseball at its best.

It also had the smell, not necessarily evocative, of all that memory holds dear. The A's wound up with four errors and the Red Sox with three, for a gruesome total of seven. Yastrzemski blamed rustiness due to the six-day gap between the season's end and the start of the playoffs.

TV Need

The baseball hierarchy insists there must be open dates as insurance against ties, although the hierarchy never discovered this need until television programmers took charge.

Not all the performers lost their touch during the empty days. Luis Tiant won 18 games during the season and in his last three starts he had two shutouts and a three-hitter. Yet on his best day, he could not have been much better than he was yesterday afternoon.

He had a no-hit game for four innings, a two-hit shutout for seven and, after Oakland got an unearned run because of two errors in the eighth inning, he slammed the door with two strikeouts and a soft infield grounder, winding up with a three-hitter.

He is a joy to watch, this swarthy, ample gentleman of 34 going on 44. Bearded and sinister, he looks like Pancho Villa after a tough week of looting and burning. He works without waste of time or motion, glowering briefly into the sun to take the catcher's sign, pivoting on one leg to face center field, then wheeling back to deliver over the top.

He is a master of every legal pitch, and he never throws two consecutive pitches at the same speed. The second inning was typical. Reggie Jackson, leading off, reached for an outside pitch and lifted a simple fly to center. Tiant jammed Gene Tenace, firing a third strike across his knuckles. Then with two strikes on Joe Rudi he sent the batter fishing for a ball away out there in the dirt.

Lois of Cheers

Tiant's parents got out of Cuba a few weeks ago and they were among the 35,578 who cheered when he warmed up before the game, cheered when he walked to the mound for the first inning, and cheered every time he hitched his pants thereafter. With two out in the ninth inning, the customers rose in a standing ovation as he got two strikes on Bert Campaneris.

A booming chant started in the bleachers and rolled through the stands: "Loo-ee, Loo-ee, Loo-ee." Campaneris took two balls. "Loo-ee, Loo-ee," Tiant threw his 140th pitch and Campy popped up. Fisk, the catcher, ran to the mound, wrapped Tiant in a bear hug and hoisted him off his feet.

"He didn't have more than three or four good pitches today," Fisk said, meaning three or four different kinds of pitches. "One thing he uses a lot and didn't throw at all is the knuckler."

Syndicate Pays $7.2 Million to Put Wajima to Stud

By Rober

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Wajima, bought for $600,000 as a yearling, has been syndicated for a record sum of $7.2 million.

Named for a Sumo wrestler and partly owned by a Japanese industrialist, Wajima was syndicated for $1.12 million more than was paid for Secretariat. He will begin stud duty next year.

The arrangement, announced yesterday by the Spendthrift Farms of Lexington, Ky., calls for 36 shares at $200,000 each. The four current owners would retain five shares each. These include Zenya Yoshida of Tokyo, whose participation helped to provide the name of East-West Stable for the group.

The other owners are Dr. James Welch jr., who has an eye clinic in Alexandria, La., Harold Snyder, owner of a breeding farm in Dover, Ohio, and Jim Scully, a former Lexington newspaperman, whose mother has seen all of Wajima's races.

From a lightly raced 2-year-old last year, Wajima galloped into prominence even after missing Triple Crown action because of a minor leg injury. The 3-year-old, a solid bay with a tiny white sickle on his forehead, went on to win five major races, including the $250,000 Marlboro Cup at Belmont.

He may race twice more this year, according to his trainer, Steve DiMauro, who received a gratuitous share beyond the syndicated 36. Wajima will race in the Jockey Club Gold Cup at Belmont Oct. 25 and possibly in the Washington, D.C., International at Laurel Nov. 8.

College Football Scores

EAST

Boston U. 13, Harvard 9.
Brown 17, Penn 6.
Cornell U. 21, Bucknell 6.
Coast Guard 10, Norwich 3.
Dartmouth 22, Holy Cross 7.
Maine 22, Rhode Island 14.
Mass. 38, Northeastern 14.
Navy 17, Air Force 0.
New Hampshire 14, Connecticut 10.
Penn St. 10, Kentucky 3.
Pittsburgh 14, Duke 6.
Princeton 27, Columbia 7.
Rutgers 7, Hawaii 3.
Yale 24, Colgate 10.

SOUTH

Alabama 32, Mississippi 6.
Appalchian 17, Tennessee Tech 10.
Fisk 3, Savannah St. 0.
Florida 34, LSU 6.
Georgia 35, Clemson 7.
Georgia Tech 30, Florida St. 0.
Maryland 24, Syracuse 7.
Memphis St. 31, North Texas St. 19.
Murray St. 17, Morehead 3.
No. Carolina St. 27, Indiana 6.
No. Carolina 31, Virginia 26.
South Carolina 24, Baylor 13.
The Citadel 21, William and Mary 6.
Vanderbilt 6, Tulane 3.
Va. Tech 23, Auburn 18.
VMI 18, Furman 10.

MIDWEST

Illinois 27, Washington St. 21.
Kansas 41, Wisconsin 7.
Michigan 31, Missouri 7.
Michigan St. 10, Notre Dame 3
Miami (Ohio) 14, Purdue 3.
Minnesota 31, Ohio U. 0.
Nebraska 31, Miami (Fla.) 16.
So. California 27, Iowa 16.
Wichita 13, Louisville 10.

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas 19, TCU 8.
Arkansas St. 39, SW Louisiana.
Arizona St. 29, Idaho 3.
Arizona 41, Northwestern 6.
Idaho St. 17, No. Arizona 7.
Oklahoma 21, Colorado 20.
Oklahoma St. 17, Texas Tech 16.
Texas A&M 10, Kansas St. 0.
Texas 61, Utah St. 7.
Tulsa 35, New Mexico St. 7.
West Virginia 28, SMU 22.

WEST

Boise St. 35, Montana St. 34
California 27, San José St. 24.
Colorado St. 2, Wyoming 0.
Grambling 19, Oregon St. 12.
Iowa St. 31, Utah 3.
Montana 48, Weber St. 12.
Ohio St. 41, UCLA 20.
Stanford 67, Army 14.
Washington 27, Oregon 17.

Ohio State Impressive Again, Oklahoma Is Not

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP).—Second-ranked Ohio State made a strong pitch toward gaining the top rung on the college football ladder last night with an impressive 41-20 victory over 13th-ranked UCLA after top-ranked Oklahoma eked out a 21-20 decision over Colorado.

Ohio State quarterback Cornelius Greene rushed for 120 yards and two touchdowns and completed six of nine passing attempts for another 98 yards. Buckeye fullback Pete Johnson also scored two touchdowns, while 1974 Heisman Trophy-winner Archie Griffin carried 21 times for 160 yards, the 25th consecutive regular season game in which Griffin has passed the 100-yard mark.

The 13th-ranked Bruins stunned Ohio State by marching 73 yards for a touchdown the first time they got the ball. Quarterback John Sciarra connected on a 13-yard pass to James Sarpy for a 7-0 lead.

But then Ohio State took over. The Buckeyes drove 92 yards with the ensuing kickoff and Greene scored the tying touchdown on a two-yard run. Ohio State then recovered an on-side kickoff and needed just six plays for the go-ahead tally, a three-yard run by Johnson.

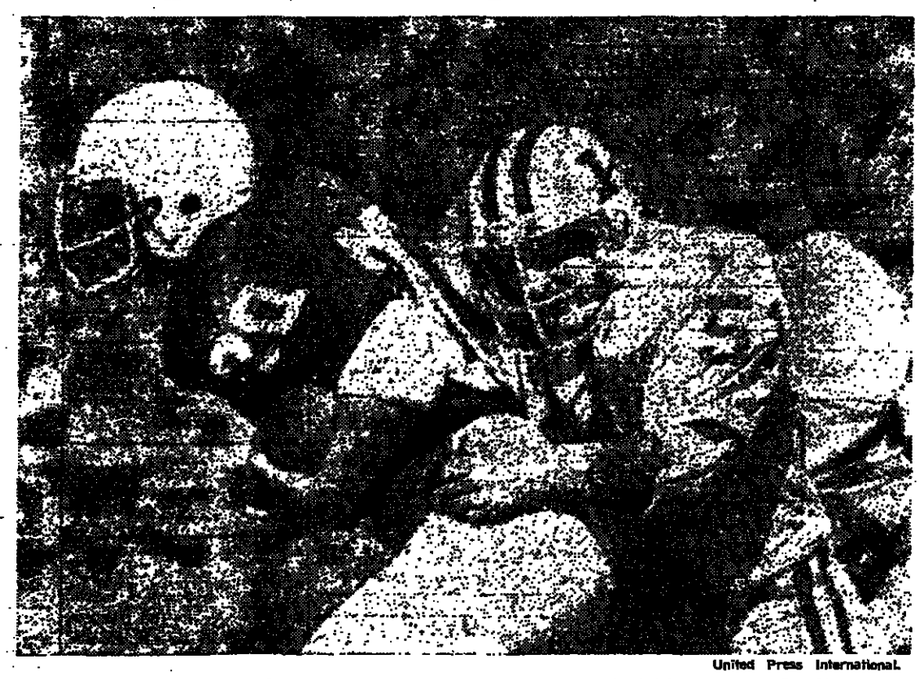
The Buckeyes built the lead to 38-7 before UCLA staged a brief comeback, beginning late in the third period. That rally produced two touchdowns, but a third drive ended on downs at the Ohio State five, and that proved to be UCLA's last gasp.

Oklahoma survived its second scare in as many weeks and kept the nation's longest college football winning streak alive, this time with a one-point victory over Colorado when the Buffaloes missed an extra point kick with 1:23 left in their Big-Eight Conference battle.

Oklahoma running back Joe Washington scored a pair of touchdowns, on a 74-yard punt return and an 11-yard run from scrimmage, and set up the Sooners' other score with a 19-yard run.

But Colorado, trailing 21-14, mounted a 68-yard drive in the final minutes. The Buffs pulled out all the stops in the march, including a fake punt by Gary Campbell. A 22-yard pass from David Williams to Don Hasselbeck put the ball on the Sooner 8-yard line, then Williams hit Bill Waddy to make it 21-20.

Colorado elected to try for the tie, but Tom MacKenzie missed on the conversion kick.



United Press International.

Penn State tailback Woody Petchel is caught by Kentucky's Mike Emanuel after gain.

Michigan 31, Missouri 7

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 5 (AP).—Michigan rediscovered its running game yesterday behind the quarterbacking of freshman Rick Leach and the 12th-ranked Wolverines gave Bo Schembechler his 100th career victory by smashing fifth-ranked Missouri, 31-7.

The Wolverines recovered from the shock of two straight ties and reasserted themselves among the nation's powerhouses while handing Missouri its first loss of the season.

Michigan St. 16, Notre Dame 3

At South Bend, Ind., Tyrone Wilson's 76-yard burst set up Levi Jackson's tie-breaking, four-yard touchdown run with 3:50 left and Michigan State upset eighth-ranked Notre Dame, 10-3.

The quick, two-play scoring strike came just 23 seconds after Dave Reeves's 35-yard field goal had tied the score and averted what would have been Notre Dame's first shutout loss in 100 games.

Penn St. 10, Kentucky 3

At State College, Pa., the passing combination of quarterback John Andreas and split end Dick Barvinchak set up a second-period touchdown and field goal that carried 10th-ranked Penn State to a 10-3 victory over Kentucky.

USC 27, Iowa 15

At Iowa City, reserve quarterback Rob Hertel ran for two touchdowns and passed for another to lead third-ranked Southern California to a 27-15 victory over Iowa.

Hertel, a sophomore, replaced regular quarterback Vince Evans, who was injured last week, and gave the Trojans their fourth victory without a loss.

Alabama 32, Mississippi 6

At Birmingham, middle guards Colenzo Hubbard and Greg Montgomery recovered fumbles and ninth-ranked Alabama cashed them for two scores in 41 seconds to defeat Mississippi, 32-6.

Nebraska 31, Miami 16

At Lincoln, reserve quarterback Vince Ferragamo came off the bench in the second half to toss a touchdown pass and engineer three other scoring drives to lead fourth-ranked Nebraska to a 31-16 victory over the Hurricanes of Miami.

Nebraska trailed 9-7 at the half but Ferragamo led the Cornhuskers on a 71-yard scoring drive after taking the second half kickoff.

Stanford 67, Army 14

At Stanford, Mike Cordova threw four touchdown passes, including two in a seven-minute scoring blitz, and led Stanford to a 67-14 rout of Army.

Texas A & M 10, Kansas St. 0

At Manhattan, Kansas, sixth-ranked Texas A & M, stymied for nearly three quarters by Kansas State's surprising defense, finally broke loose Saturday with an 80-yard drive capped by David Shipman's 31-yard touchdown run for a 10-0 football victory over the Wildcats.

Brown 17, Pennsylvania 8

At Philadelphia, Brown University, picked by many pre-season observers as the choice to win the Ivy League championship, took a step in that direction in beating Pennsylvania, 17-8.

John Anderson's Bruins overcame 156 yards in penalties to take a share of the Ivy lead with Princeton, which overcame Columbia. It was Brown's sixth straight victory over a two-season span.

Navy 17, Air Force 0

At Washington, sophomore Gerry Goodwin raced 10 yards for a touchdown and another second-year man, Mike Galpin, caught an 8-yard TD pass as Navy defeated Air Force, 17-0.

In NFL Action

Namath Devastates Patriots

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Joe Namath continued his career-long mastery over New England, passing for four touchdowns today to lead the New York Jets to a 36-7 rout of the Patriots.

Playing before a crowd that included Emperor Hirohito of Japan, Namath hit 15 of 21 passes, including TD throws of 3 and 26 yards to Rich Caster and 133 and 4 to Jerome Barkum to boost his career record against New England to 14-2-1.

Jim Plunkett, playing for the first time since undergoing shoulder surgery Sept. 8, was unable to generate a score. New England's lone TD came on a 42-yard pass from third-string quarterback Steve Grogan to rookie tight end Russ Francis.

Carl Garrett also ran six yards for a score for the Jets, now 2-1. New England's loss was its second in three games.

Namath wrecked a Patriot defense that had not given up a TD pass this season, hitting 13 of 16 for 201 yards in the first half alone.

After a scoreless first period, Namath took the Jets to three TDs, hitting Caster twice for scores and sending Garrett over for another.

Falcons 14, Saints 7

At Atlanta, tight end Jim Mitchell scooped up teammate Ken Burrow's fumble midway through the second period and raced 50 yards for what proved to be the decisive touchdown in the Falcon's rain-plagued 14-7 victory over New Orleans.

The entire play actually covered 77 yards. It began with a 15-yard pass from Steve Bartkowski to Burrow. Burrow fumbled the ball at the Atlanta 38 and it bounced all the way to the 50, where Mitchell broke out of the crowd, gathered it up and ran unmolested to give the Falcons a 14-0 lead with 8:24 remaining in the second period.

Bills 38, Broncos 14

At Buffalo, Jim Braxton scored three touchdowns and O.J. Simpson added another as they ran for over 100 yards each to lead the Bills to a 38-14 victory over Denver for the Bills' third straight victory, their best start in 10 years.

Braxton ran for 102 yards and scored three touchdowns—one on a pass—and Simpson ran for 138 yards and scored a touchdown to move into fifth place on the all-time National Football League rushing list.

Simpson also picked up his 27th 100-yard game and became the first player ever to gain more than 500 yards in three consecutive games. He has 538 yards so far this season.

Buffalo cornerback Dwight Harrison also aided the Bills' cause by intercepting two passes by Denver quarterback Charley Johnson to set up two touchdowns and caused a fumble to set up another.

Bengals 21, Oilers 19

At Houston, sharpshooting quarterback Ken Anderson fired two of his three touchdown passes in the fourth quarter, pulling unbeaten Cincinnati back to a 21-19 victory over the Oilers.

A Cincinnati defense, which was burned by the slashing punt and kickoff returns of Billy Johnson, pulled itself together to stop Houston on its one-yard line with 5:18 left.

Houston's defense charged hard and undercut Anderson for a safety, but on Houston's ensuing possession, after a Bengal punt, Cincinnati cornerback Ken Riley intercepted a pass to preserve the victory.

Steelers 42, Browns 6

At Cleveland, Terry Bradshaw completed his first seven passes, including one for a touchdown, to ignite Pittsburgh to a 42-6 victory over the Browns.

Bradshaw left the game with two minutes to play in the first half with a cut throwing hand, but by then the defending Super Bowl champions already led, 21-0.

He hit three big passes as the Steelers scored on their first possession, throwing three yards to John Stalworth for a touchdown six minutes into the game.

Franco Harris and Mike Collier scored on one-yard plunges to cap drives of 85 and 75 yards before Bradshaw left the game.

Dolphins 31, Packers 7

At Green Bay, Mercury Morris rushed for 125 yards and Don Nottingham gained 102 and scored three times to lead Miami to a 31-7 victory over the Packers.

It was the second victory in three starts for the defending American Football Conference Eastern Division champions and Green Bay's third successive loss.

Miami took command on the opening kickoff and never let up as the Dolphins dominated things offensively and defensively, scoring in every quarter except the fourth.

Miami marched 80 yards following the opening kickoff with Nottingham getting the final 11. He scored again midway through the second quarter on a one-yard run and added his third tally early in the second half on another 11-yarder.

Cardinals 26, Giants 14

At St. Louis, Terry Metcalf scored on an 18-yard run up the middle and Jim Otis tallied on a 10-yard draw in a 16-point second-quarter blitz to give the Cardinals a 26-14 victory over the New York Giants.

While the St. Louis defense harnessed two sets of New York runners, Otis and Metcalfe cracked the hundred-yard mark for the Cardinals. Card quarterback Jim Hart also completed eight of 20 passes for 125 yards and a touchdown.

The final Cardinal score came on a 28-yard Jim Bakken field goal, his second of the game, with 9:14 left to play.

Vikings 28, Bears 3

At Bloomington, Fran Tarkenton threw three touchdown passes and Chuck Foreman ran for another score to power unbeaten Minnesota to a 28-3 NFC Central Division victory over Chicago.

Tarkenton completed 19 of 30 passes for 250 yards as the Vikings won their third straight game this season and sixth consecutive victory over the Bears dating to 1972. The Minnesota defense pressured Chicago quarterback Gary Huff all afternoon and stopped the Bear's rushing game.

Tarkenton's final TD pass went four yards to tight end Stu Voigt with 5:10 elapsed in the fourth quarter. The Vikings went 91 yards in 15 plays in the drive with Tarkenton hitting Jim Lash on a 13-yard pass to the Chicago 7 to set up the score.

49ers 20, Chiefs 3

At Kansas City, old pro Norm Snead, capitalizing on fumbles and penalties, threw a 24-yard touchdown pass to tight end Tom Mitchell and running back Larry Schreiver ran five yards up the middle for another score to lead San Francisco to a 20-3 victory over the Chiefs.

Kicker Steve Mike-Mayer kicked fields goals of 19 and 29 yards and two extra points. Snead, a much-traveled 15-year veteran, hit Mitchell in the second period and Shriver scored in the fourth. Mike-Mayer's field goals came in the second and third periods.

More Sports News On Page 14

Observer

Deefeet in Shacahgo

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—The Chicago Tribune has finally abandoned its long, lonely struggle to simplify English spelling and, so, another good cause bites the dust. Like many good causes that fail, it was undertaken with the innocent notion that an evil easily identified is an evil easily corrected.



Baker

That English spelling is absurd and intolerable has long been obvious to all, and in the early innocence of the reform movement even thinkers as skeptical as George Bernard Shaw believed it easy to restore sense to the business. In 1934 the Tribune entered the battle to end an "unspeakable offense to common sense" by decreeing that, henceforth, 80 words would be shortened and simplified whenever used in the paper.

"Through" became "thru." "Though" became "tho." "Thorough" became "thoro." Words like "epilogue" and "dialogue" were shortened to "epilog" and "dialog."

Last week the Tribune conceded defeat. Although "epilog" and "dialog" seemed to be gaining in acceptance, it announced, on balance it had "not made the grade in spelling class," and it did not want "to make any more trouble between Johnny and his teacher."

The difficulty about bringing sanity to English spelling arose from the reformers' excessively sensible assumption that words should be spelled as they sound. What they failed to allow for was the fact that English words sound different to different people.

* * *

"Tho" may sound like a sensible rendering of "though" in most U.S. ears, but to many an Irish speaker, the correct spelling would be closer to "thoo." To Americans, the correct reformed spelling of "love" would be "luv," but to an English-speaker from Liverpool it would be "loov."

To an American, "schedule" sounds like "skedyul." Or is it "skedyoo-ul"? To an educated Englishman, the proper spelling would be "shedyul."

Obviously, if we are going to start spelling English as it sounds we are rapidly going to divide it into several different languages, each of which will be barely decipherable by speakers of the others.

Within the United States, there would soon be a wide variety of written Englishes. "Thru" may be the correct rendering of what "through" sounds like in Chicago, but in New York and New Jersey we would have an entirely different word—"throoo."

* * *

In Chicago, "thuh mayer" might be the only possible way to spell references to Mayor Daley, but in New York he would be spelled "da mare." In New York I have a "muntly contrack" with a parking garage. In Washington I had a "munthly contracked."

Such a simple word as "yes" looks easy, but in Texas it would have to be spelled "yayess." Many Americans would recognize "hare" as the matter which grows on their heads, but not in the Ozarks. Down there it would have to be spelled "hayir," and the place where it grows, of course, is not a "hed" but "hayid."

Can we at least agree on a president's English, U.S. counterpart to the ancient king's English, whose pronunciation, bearing the weight of authority, can be used for a standardized reformed speller? The principle seems unsound.

* * *

If we followed President Eisenhower's example, the sensible reformed spelling of "nuclear" would not be "newclear," as most Americans pronounce it, but "nukular."

Following President Kennedy, we could no longer spell Fidel Castro's homeland as "Kewbah," but would have to spell it "Cuber." Following President Johnson, we would not spell our own homeland "Ahmairuhka," but "Uhmurrica." Following J. Edgar Hoover, our greatest authority on the doctrine of Karl Marx, we would have to spell it, not "Komyunism," but "Commonism." Following President Ford, we would all have to learn to spell "judg-uh-ment" every time we meant "judgment."

All this illustrates why it is much easier to denounce the absurdity of standard English spelling than it is to do anything about it. If c-o-u-g-h spells "cawf," then t-o-u-g-h ought to spell "tawf," and e-n-o-u-g-h ought to spell "enawf," and t-h-o-u-g-h ought to spell "thawf," and the fact that they don't proves that English spelling is insane.

On the other hand, if we try to do something sensible, like spelling words the way they sound, we are likely to end up unable to communicate with each other any better in writing than we do now in speech, and then we'd really have insanity to worry about.

Or, to put it more plainly, tho enough is not enuwf, it is often better to quit while you're still behind.

Belgian Men Allowed Pension at Age of 64

BRUSSELS, Oct. 5 (AP).—Belgian men will be allowed to go on pension at 64 starting in January if they have worked a total of 45 years, the government announced.

The measure lowered retirement age by one year and is part of the government's plan to reduce unemployment. Retirement age for women remains unchanged at 60.

Star Appeal Wins

Biggest Surprise In History of Arc

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Oct. 5 (IHT).—Traveling has never bothered Star Appeal and, after today, jockey Graville Starkey may follow the horse around the world.

Starkey, who said he thought he was making a worthless trip to Longchamp racetrack today, rode the 118-to-1 shot to an easy victory in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, thoroughbred racing's richest race. The Arc's highest-priced longshot winner finished three lengths in front of On My Way, with Comtesse de Loir third and Un Kopeck fourth. Four of the least appealing horses—on form—in the race collected all of the more than 2 million francs ($500,000) in purse money.

Finishing fifth in the field of 24 was race favorite Allez France, who had been trying to become the race's first double winner since Ribot in 1956. But the 5-year-old mare, often spoken of in reverential tones, was a victim of the crowded field. Another horse clipped Allez France's rear left leg, knocking off a shoe and inflicting a cut that may end the horse's racing career. Her owner, Daniel Wildenstein, said that the horse was "bounced around like a punching ball," and her next move may be to the United States —where she will meet Secretariat on the stud farm.

Allez France had plenty of company in the "bad luck" category, with several horses appearing full of run but with no place to go except on top of another horse. Dahlia, who along with Allez France is a more than $1-million winner, was blocked and finished far back. Also caught in the pack was the American-trained Intrepid Hero, who became the sixth U.S. horse to fail to collect a reward for running 2,400 meters (a mile and a half).

"We had a good ride most of the way but the winner stopped me during the last half a mile," said Angel Cordero, the jockey for Intrepid Hero, who came from New York in pursuit of a share of the $350,000 first-place purse.

Star Appeal had only an hour's traveling from West Germany, where he is stabled, but has yet to win this year. the 5-year-old British-bred colt out of an Italian sire has had good fortune this season in England and Italy, and his owner, Waldemar Zeitelhack, an industrialist, and trainer Theo Greiper have not hesitated in sending the horse around the world in search of riches; Zeitelhack can easily follow in his private jet plane. Next stop is the Washington, D.C., International.

Starkey gladly will travel seven hours from England to ride Star Appeal. Today the trip across the Channel was not even an hour, "but I didn't think he was going to win. I must honestly say that," commented Starkey, "I didn't think he'd get the trip. He's a good horse, but he sure surprised me today."

Starkey's tactics amazed no one, except for their perfect execution. Breaking from the advantageous No. 4 post position, Starkey steered Star Appeal toward the rail, where he stayed for almost three-quarters of the classic. By then, Allez France was "running on three legs," according to Wildenstein, and part of the field had suffered from the yielding turf and pace.

"It was a fast-run race, and I knew in the stretch the horses would break up in front of me," Starkey said.

While the speed horses slowed, Star Appeal weaved his way through, first leaving the rail to find an opening and then returning to it to find empty space. The horse went to a three-length lead with his burst, and held off the closing moves of On My Way, who went off at 68-1, and Comtesse de Loir, a 23-1 bet who finished second to Allez France in this race last year.

Allez France did well to finish fifth, although the crowd was stunned because it could not yell, "Allez, Allez France," at the finish for the horse which had only lost once since last year's Arc. But the race's second and third choices—Bruni and the entry of Ivanjica and Green Dancer, did nothing. Bruni, a compact gray horse backed by the English crowd which filled the paddock area, tried to move to the lead too early and finished as an also-ran, while the Jacques Wertheimer entry was hampered by poor post positions and was never in the running.

As he crossed the finish line, Starkey said he was "thinking about how much it was worth." It was also worth a meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing, who did not see France's economy helped by today's foreign winner.



United Press International.

Winner Star Appeal, ridden by Graville Starkey, is led to paddock after victory.



Associated Press.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing watches proceedings.



Associated Press.

Philip Berrigan being carried away to jail in Connecticut.

PEOPLE: *Ex-Nixon Aide Chosen White House Secretary*

A former aide in the Nixon *administration*, **Maria Downs**, has been appointed by **Betty Ford** as White House social secretary. The 43-year-old Mrs. Downs, at one *time a professional* model in Chicago, was an assistant to **Anne Armstrong** as co-chairman of the Republican party and later was counselor to former President **Richard Nixon**. Since February, she has been liaison officer between the White House and the Bicentennial Commission. The new social secretary succeeds **Nancy Ruwe**, whose resignation was accepted early in August following reports of friction between her and some other staff members.

* * *

Philip Berrigan, who until a month ago had to report to a parole officer in connection with a prison term for destroying draft records, was arrested Saturday in Connecticut on charges of spraying paint on military planes. The anti-war activist and 18 other persons were arrested in East Hartford after the incident at an aircraft display commemorating Pratt & Whitney's 50th anniversary, officials said. Hundreds of spectators watched as the demonstrators defaced at least four planes by spraying "Death" in red on the outside and pouring what they said was human blood in the cockpits. Police said Berrigan was charged with criminal mischief. Similar charges were to be lodged against the others. The company makes engines for the planes.

Berrigan, 49, was a Roman Catholic priest when he helped destroy draft records in Cantonsville, Md., in 1967. Since then, he has married and ceased to function officialy as a priest. He was sentenced to a six-year prison term for the Cantonsville demonstration and was required to report to a parole officer until last month as a condition for his release from prison in December, 1972. Berrigan's wife, Elizabeth McAllister, a former nun, said from their home in Baltimore that the demonstration had been planned for about two weeks. "Pratt & Whitney makes engines for war and death. They are expensive and do not feed, clothe, house or inspire anyone. They are used to create fear and maintain a balance of terror," she said.

* * *

In Tulsa, Okla., British rock guitarist Eric Clapton was released from the city jail on Saturday in time to entertain at a local nightclub. The 30-year-old performer had been charged with public drunkenness on Friday night after being arrested at Tulsa International Airport, where he and his band had arrived on a charter flight. "He was using profanity and we couldn't calm him," said Charles Snap, one of the arresting officers. Clapton told police he was suffering ill effects from the flight, but he was jailed before an attorney for the nightclub arranged for his release. Clapton was ordered to appear in Municipal Court on Tuesday for a hearing on the misdemeanor charge.

* * *

With a justice of the peace shouting instructions from the ground, Ann Smith and Jim Garner, both telephone linemen, were married Saturday atop a telephone pole near Little Rock, Ark. The wedding, at 3:30 a.m., took place on a gravel road in West Little Rock. About 40 persons were on hand. The couple, wearing jeans, climbed to a gaily decorated crossbar, where a bucket of champagne and goblets awaited.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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